



FEDERATION OF MALAYA

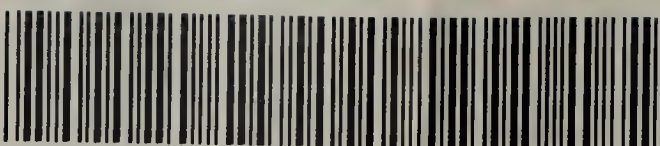
**REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1959**

By

DATO' (DR.) MOHAMED DIN BIN AHMAD
P.M.N., L.M.S. (S'pore), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Edin.)
Director of Medical Services

Price: \$2.50





22501294836



FEDERATION OF MALAYA

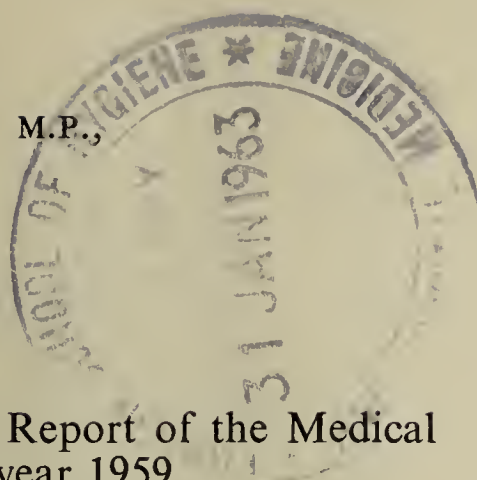
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1959

By
DATO' (DR.) MOHAMED DIN BIN AHMAD
P.M.N., L.M.S. (S'pore), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Edin.)
Director of Medical Services

WELLSVILLE INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Col.	WELLSVILLE
Call	Ann Rep
No.	WA 28
	. Jm2
	M24
	1959

To

The Hon'ble Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, P.M.N., M.P.,
Minister of Health and Social Welfare,
Federation of Malaya



SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Department, Federation of Malaya, for the year 1959.

The general state of health of the population has been satisfactory. There was an outbreak of smallpox late in the year in the States of Kelantan and Trengganu and effective control measures have been instituted to prevent its spread.

At the end of the year only 48 expatriates remained in the country as a result of Malayanisation (13 per cent of total). Some aspects of the staffing problem continue to cause anxiety particularly in respect of trained nurses. An expanded training programme has been planned for the coming year.

The plans for the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project have been finalised and the campaign will begin in early 1960. Sir Harry Wunderly's report and recommendations regarding the control of tuberculosis in Malaya has been received and is under study.

The Rural Health Services programme was pressed forward to the limit of availability of trained staff.

Difficulties and shortcomings in hospitals continue to be the subject of criticism but in Kuala Lumpur preliminary work was started for a multi-storeyed maternity unit as a first phase in the rebuilding of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.

The Senior staff of the Institute for Medical Research are gradually being replaced by young Malayan Officers who are gaining experience in research work.

In conclusion it is my privilege to acknowledge the assistance and cordial co-operation of the staff of the Ministry, the large body of workers in the various fields who constitute the staff of the Medical Department, and the many international experts, who for varying periods, were on assignment with us.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DATO' (DR.) MOHAMED DIN BIN AHMAD,
Director of Medical Services,
Federation of Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR,
2nd May, 1962

CONTENTS

	PAGE
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> PART I	
(1) CLIMATE, AREA AND POPULATION	1
(2) ADMINISTRATION—	
Organisation	2
Expenditure	3
Staff	3
Higher Training	5
International Activities	6
Miscellaneous Activities	8
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> PART II	
PUBLIC HEALTH:	
(1) VITAL STATISTICS—	
Population	9
Births	9
Deaths	10
Natural Increase	10
Infant Mortality	10
Maternal Deaths	10
Principal Causes of Deaths	10
(2) SPECIAL DISEASES—	
Malaria	11
Smallpox	12
Cholera	13
Tropical Typhus	14
Enteric Fever	14
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	14
Diphtheria	14
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	15
Poliomyelitis	15
Yaws	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16
B.C.G. Vaccination	17
Venereal Diseases	17
Barley Poisoning	17
Poisoning by Organic Phosphorous Compound	17

	PAGE
(3) NUTRITION—	
Nutrition	17
(4) ESTATES, MINES AND QUARANTINE—	
Health on Estates	18
Estate Mortality Rates	19
Estate Hospitals	19
Health on Mines	20
Port Health Work	20
(5) RURAL HEALTH SERVICES—	
Rural Health Work	22

PART III

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH—	
Maternity and Child Health Work	22

PART IV

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—	
Government Hospital Projects	23
Summary of Hospital Accommodation	23
Commoner Conditions Treated	25
Racial Distribution of Hospital Admissions	25
Out-Patients	25
Surgical Work	25
Ophthalmological Work	26
Radiological Work	26
Physiotherapy	26

PART V

TRAINING OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES—	
Recruitment of Student Nurses	26
Training of Student Nurses:	
Colombo Plan	26
Federation of Malaya	26
Training of Nurses in Midwifery	27
Training of Assistant Nurses	28
Training of Midwives	28
Post-Graduate Training of Nurses	29
Malayanisation of the Nursing Service	30

PART VI

DENTAL—	PAGE
Dental Clinics	30
Dental Training School	30
Dental Technicians School	30
School Dental Nurses	31
Special Dental Clinics	31
Dental Treatment Policy	32
Dental Health Education	32
Dental Inspection in States	32
Inspection of Private Dental Premises of Division II	
Dentists	32
Central Dental Store	32

PART VII

INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH—

Staff	33
Routine Examinations	33
Miscellaneous	34
Bacteriology and Serology	34
Biochemistry	34
Entomology	35
Malaria	35
Filariasis	35
Parasitology	35
Nutrition	35
Pathology	36
Medical Zoology	36
Virus Research	36
U.S. Army Medical Research Unit	37
Perak Branch Laboratory	37
Penang Branch Laboratory	37

LEPROSARIA:

Sungei Buloh Settlement	38
---------------------------------	----

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS:

Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan	41
Mental Hospital, Tampoi	42

MEDICAL STORES AND PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY:

Stores Branch	43
Pharmaceutical Laboratory	43
Dispensers' Training Course	44
Pharmaceutical Education	44

ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCE CENTRE	44
--------------------------------------	----

APPENDICES

	APPENDIX
Report of the Medical Council	“A”
Report of the Dental Board	“B”
Report of the Pharmacy Board	“C”
Report of the Nursing Board	“D”

STATISTICAL TABLES

	PAGE
TABLE 1. Return of Diseases and Deaths: Hospital In-Patients	55
„ 1A. Statement of General, District and Maternity Hospitals	70
„ 2. Malaria (including clinical cases): Statement of Hospital Admissions by months and States ..	72
„ 2A. Malaria (Microscopically positive cases): Statement of Hospital Admissions by months and States	73
„ 3. Surgical Operations: Summary	74
„ 4. Ophthalmic Work: Summary	74
„ 5. Out-Patients: Summary for each State	75
„ 6. Return of Diseases: Out-Patients	78
„ 7. Return of Diseases: Travelling Dispensaries ..	91
„ 8. Dental Surgery: Summary of Work	105
„ 9. Laboratory Work: Microscopical Examination of Blood Films	113
„ 10. Laboratory Work: Microscopical Examination of Faeces for Worms	113
„ 11. Post Mortem Examinations	114
„ 12. Return of Venereal Diseases	115
„ 13. Child Welfare Centres—Summary	118
„ 14. Dispensaries—Summary	119
„ 15. Establishment and Distribution of Staff ..	120

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1959

PART I

(1) CLIMATE, AREA AND POPULATION

1. CLIMATE.—The climate of Malaya is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the average temperature ranges from 70° to 80°F. though at hill stations the temperature recorded is as far below as 36°F. The average rainfall is about 100 inches though there are great variations from place to place and year to year. Coastal districts however, have their own peculiar rainy seasons.

2. AREA.—The territories comprising the Federation of Malaya are situated in the southern section of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The Federation of Malaya covers an area greater than England without Wales. Four-fifths of the surface of the Federation of Malaya is covered by dense tropical jungle. The developed area is the Western Coastal area, west of the high central chains of mountains rising over 7,000 feet. Here are the largest towns and the main tin-mining and rubber plantation areas. The area of the States is shown below:

Kedah	..	..	..	..	3,648 sq. miles
Perlis	..	..	..	..	310 „
Penang and Province Wellesley	..	..	..	..	400 „
Perak	..	..	..	..	7,980 „
Selangor	..	..	..	..	3,160 „
Negri Sembilan	..	..	..	..	2,580 „
Malacca	..	..	..	..	640 „
Johore	..	..	..	..	7,878 „
Kelantan	..	..	..	..	5,870 „
Trengganu	..	..	..	..	5,000 „
Pahang	..	..	..	..	13,820 „
Total					51,286 „

3. POPULATION.—The estimated mid-year population of the Federation of Malaya was 6,697,827 comprising Malaysians 3,345,491, Chinese 2,480,049, Indians and Pakistanis 751,491 and others 120,796. The total shows an increase of 182,442 over the figure for 1958.

By States the estimated mid-year population for the last three years is as follows:

State	Census Population mid-year 1957	Estimated Population mid-year 1958	Estimated Population mid-year 1959
Kedah	701,643	723,911	741,602
Perlis	90,866	93,550	96,123
Penang and P. Wellesley	572,132	591,781	606,441
Perak	1,221,390	1,267,966	1,304,013
Selangor	1,012,891	1,052,658	1,085,574
Negri Sembilan	364,331	380,482	393,421
Malacca	291,246	303,970	312,521
Johore	927,565	968,072	991,955
Kelantan	505,585	522,001	536,551
Trengganu	278,165	287,322	296,989
Pahang	312,949	323,672	332,637
Total Federation ..	<u>6,278,763</u>	<u>6,515,385</u>	<u>6,697,827</u>

(2) ADMINISTRATION

4. ORGANISATION.—According to the Federal Constitution the Medical and Health Services of the Federation of Malaya is now a Federal Service under the responsibility of the Minister of Health who is a member of the Cabinet. Dato' V. T. Sambanthan was in Office until 30th November, 1959, when he took over the office of Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications. Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, assumed Office as Minister for Health and Social Welfare in his place.

The cost of the whole service is now met from Federal Funds. The administrative, financial and executive functions of the Ministry are under the charge of the Secretary to the Ministry who is assisted by a Personal Assistant Secretary, 2 Assistant Secretaries and an Executive Officer.

The Director of Medical Services with his two Deputy Directors (Medical and Health), the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental), the Principal Matron and the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist is responsible to the Minister of Health for advice on all matters of policy.

The Director of Medical Services officiates in the following statutory bodies in the Federation of Malaya:

- President, Medical Council;
- President, Pharmacy Board;
- President, Dental Board;
- Chairman, Nursing Board;
- Chairman, Midwives Board;
- Chairman, Poisons Board.

He is also the Registrar of medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists and nurses.

In addition, the Director of Medical Services also officiates in the following non-statutory bodies:

Chairman, Malaria Advisory Board;
ex-officio member of Divisional Council, U. of M.;
and various other Boards and Voluntary Organisations.

The Ministry has direct control of certain functions such as Research, Stores, Special Diseases (Mental and Leprosy), Quarantine, Transfers, Promotions and Training of Staff.

The Municipalities of Kuala Lumpur and Malacca and the City Council of Penang are financially autonomous and they have complete control over their staff and their programme of works. Medical Officers of Health in Municipalities, Town Councils, Town Boards and Local Councils have supervisory as well as advisory roles in their areas; the works undertaken being environmental sanitation, supervision of markets and street trading, rodent control and investigation of diseases, water and food hygiene.

5. EXPENDITURE OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.—The estimated expenditure according to States for the year 1959 is as follows:

State	P.E., O.C.A.R. and O.C.S.E.	Capital non-recurrent	Total	
			Amount	Per cent
	\$	\$	\$	
Kedah	4,521,504	863,357	5,384,861	6.6
Perlis	484,936	159,938	644,874	0.8
Penang	8,488,533	328,059	8,816,592	10.7
Perak	10,087,510	1,540,467	11,627,977	14.2
Selangor	8,957,043	2,067,782	11,024,825	13.4
Negri Sembilan ..	4,815,652	230,037	5,045,689	6.2
Malacca	3,847,565	257,907	4,105,472	5.0
Johore	9,106,873	606,291	9,713,164	11.8
Kelantan	2,265,425	493,200	2,758,625	3.4
Trengganu	1,514,853	469,687	1,984,540	2.4
Pahang	4,128,914	952,875	5,081,789	6.2
Total	58,218,808	7,969,600	66,188,408	80.7
Federal	14,069,171	1,739,352	15,808,523	19.3
GRAND TOTAL	72,287,979	9,708,952	81,996,931	100.0

Based on a population of 6,697,827, the expenditure *per capita* amounts to \$12.24 (\$12.22 in 1958). This figure shows only the amount expended solely by this Ministry and does not take into account other amounts expended by the Public Works Department, Local Authorities, Municipalities, estates and mines, and other charitable institutions on medical and health works.

6. STAFF.—At the end of the year out of an establishment of 467 posts for medical officers including specialists, 369 posts were filled. Of these 239 were permanent, 107 on contract and 23 temporary. There were 98 vacancies at the end of the year. It is gratifying to note that at the end of 1959 only 48 posts (13 per cent) were filled by expatriate officers and the rest were all Asians including 238 Malaysians.

During the year 78 medical officers (permanent 48, contract 14 and temporary 16) and 38 Housemen were recruited.

Under Schedule X of the Federation of Malaya Agreement the following category of expatriate officers proceeded on leave prior to retirement:

Administrative Medical Officer, Superscale A	..	1
„ „ „ D	..	2
„ „ „ G	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer, Superscale H	..	6
Medical Officer, Timescale	..	2
Superintending Pharmaceutical Chemist	..	1
Matron Grade I	..	4
Nursing Sister	..	3

Headquarters Staff Changes.—The following changes took place in the staff of the Medical Headquarters during the year:

Enche' Ahmad bin Haji Husin, M.C.S., relinquished duty as Acting Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on 4th October, 1959 on transfer to the Federation Establishment Office.

Y. M. Tunku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, M.C.S., assumed duty as Acting Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with effect from 5th October, 1960.

Dr. J. F. McGarity relinquished duty as Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical), Federation of Malaya and proceeded on leave prior to retirement under the Tenth Schedule with effect from 5-5-1959.

Dr. Tan Hor Kee assumed duty as Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical), Federation of Malaya with effect from 6-5-1959.

Enche' Alias bin Yassin, M.C.S., relinquished duty as Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with effect from 13-9-1959 and proceeded to the United Kingdom on Overseas Course B.

Enche' Kamaruddin bin Abdul Rahman, M.C.S., assumed duty as Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with effect from 14-9-1959.

Dr. A. A. Cameron relinquished duty as Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and proceeded on leave prior to retirement with effect from 22-9-1959.

Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad assumed duty as Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health) and later as Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with effect from 23-9-1959.

Dr. Haji Mohamed bin Mohd. Ibrahim assumed duty as Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with effect from 23-9-1959.

7. (a) HIGHER TRAINING.—(1) During the year the following scholarships were awarded to the staff of the Ministry:

Government—

(i) Medical Officers:

M.R.C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	3
F.R.C.S.	..	..	..	..	..	3
M.R.C.O.G.	..	..	..	..	..	2
D.O.	..	..	..	..	..	1
D.P.M.	..	..	..	..	..	2
F.F.A., R.C.S.	..	..	..	..	..	2
D.M.R. (D).	..	..	..	..	..	3
D.P.H. (U. of M.)	..	..	..	..	..	2
F.R.A.C.S. (Prim.) Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	7

(ii) Dental Officers:

F.D.S., R.C.S.	1
----------------	----	----	----	----	---

(iii) Other Category of Staff:

Ph. D. Biochemistry	..	..	..	..	1
Lab. Technology	..	..	..	..	1
Nursing Administration	..	..	..	..	1
Orthopaedic Nursing	..	..	..	..	4
Midwifery Tutors Course	..	..	..	..	1
Children's Nursing	..	..	..	..	1
Mental Nursing	..	..	..	..	4
Sister Tutors Diploma	..	..	..	..	1
Post Graduate Course for Sister Tutor	..	..	..	..	1
Bach. Pharmacy	..	..	..	..	3

Sino-British—

Lab. Assistant:

Course in Biochemistry	..	..	..	..	1
Course in Zoology	..	..	..	..	1

Colombo Plan—

X'ray Assistant:

M.S.R. (D)	1
------------	----	----	----	----	---

Queen's Scholarship—

Medical Officers:

F.R.C.S.	..	..	..	..	1
M.R.C.P.	..	..	..	..	1
M.R.C.O.G.	..	..	..	..	1

(2) The following Staff proceeded overseas for special courses:

Government—

(i) Medical Officers:

M.R.C.P.	..	..	..	..	2
F.R.C.S.	..	..	..	..	2
M.R.C.O.G.	..	..	..	..	1
D.O.	..	..	..	..	1
D.P.M.	..	..	..	..	2
F.F.A., R.C.S.	..	..	..	..	2
D.M.R. (D)	..	..	..	..	2
D.P.H. (U. of M.)	..	..	..	..	2

Other Category of Staff:					
Ph. D. Biochemistry	1				
Nursing Administration	1				
Orthopaedic Nursing	2				
Mental Nursing	1				
Bach. Pharmacy	3				
<i>Colombo Plan—</i>					
X'ray Assistant:					
M.S.R. (D)	1				
<i>Queen's Scholarship—</i>					
Medical Officers:					
M.R.C.P.	1				
F.R.C.S.	1				
M.R.C.O.G.	1				

(3) The following staff returned from overseas after completion of their courses:

<i>Government—</i>					
(i) Medical Officers:					
M.R.C.P.	3				
F.R.C.S.	1				
D.P.H. (U. of M.)	3				
Dip. in Clin. Path.	1				
(ii) Dental Officers:					
F.D.S., R.C.S.	2				
(iii) Other Category of Staff:					
Mental Nursing	1				
Sister Tutor's Diploma	1				
Contents and Methods of Health Education	1				
Health Tutors Certificate	1				
<i>Sino-British—</i>					
X'ray Assistant:					
M.S.R. (D)	1				

Miscellaneous.—9 candidates (5 Hospital Assistants and 4 Nurses) attended the British Tuberculosis Association Nursing Course at the Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital and all were successful in obtaining the Certificates.

(b) BASIC TRAINING.—The following students have proceeded overseas for basic training:

<i>Colombo Plan Scholarship—</i>					
M.B.B.S.	3 (India)				
Physiotherapy	4 (New Zealand)				
Occupational Therapy	1 (India)				

8. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—The Department was represented by Enche' Abdul Karim bin Nawab Din, the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental) in the World Health Organisation, Dental Seminar in Adelaide, Australia, in February 1959 and also at the 15th Australian Dental Congress. In the Congress the Department put up an exhibition depicting the Federation of Malaya Dental Services, and this was received and commented on

very favourably by the Australian Dental Profession and by the representatives of other nations attending the Congress.

The Honourable the Minister of Health Dato' V. T. Sambanthan together with Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad, Director of Medical Services attended the Third Asian Malaria Conference held in New Delhi, India from 16th to 19th March, 1959 and Dato' V. T. Sambanthan was elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference. The Honourable Minister returned to the Federation of Malaya on 10th April, 1959 after visiting some of the Medical Institutions in India.

Dr. Por Peng Teik, Gynaecologist, Maternity Hospital, Penang and Che' Fatimah binti Haji Suleiman, Acting Matron, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur represented the Federation of Malaya at the First Conference on Maternity Care sponsored by the WHO for the Western Pacific Region, held in Manila from 9th to 20th March, 1959.

The Inter-Country Yaws Control Co-Ordination Board Meeting sponsored by the world Health Organisation was held at the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur from 13th to 18th April, 1959. The following countries participated: Thailand, Philippines, Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaya. A number of WHO and UNICEF officials attended. The Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare officially opened the meeting and Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad, Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health) was elected General Chairman for the Conference.

Dr. Tan Hor Kee, Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical) represented the Federation of Malaya at the Twelfth Plenary Session of the World Health Organisation held in Geneva from 12th to 29th May, 1959.

Dr. Omar bin Din, Senior Radiologist, Federation of Malaya attended the Ninth International Congress of Radiology which was held in Munich, Germany from 23rd to 30th July, 1960.

Dr. Haji Mohamed bin Mohamed Ibrahim, Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor attended the Tenth Session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific held in Taipeh from 16th to 22nd September, 1959.

At the Centennial Sessions of the American Dental Association in New York and the Federation Dentaire International in September, 1959, the Dental Service was represented by the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental), Enche' Abdul Karim bin Nawab Din who read papers on Dental Administration and the Training and use of Dental Auxiliaries as well as Dental Public Health Education.

Enche' Nuruddin bin Mohamed Salleh, Senior Dental Officer, Pahang also attended the Celebrations as a representative of the Malayan Dental Association, Federation of Malaya.

Dr. K. K. Beri, Medical Officer in charge, Rural Health Training School, Jitra attended the Seminar on the Education and Training of Sanitary Personnel held in Tokyo from 21st October to 5th November, 1959.

The Meeting of the Fourth Anti-Malaria Co-ordination Board sponsored by the World Health Organisation was held at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur from 1st to 4th December, 1959. Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and the Federation of Malaya together with observers from various other international agencies participated at the Meeting which was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad was elected Chairman of the Meeting.

W.H.O. Fellowship. Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad, Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health) visited Indonesia from 1st to 14th February, 1959 on a W.H.O. Fellowship to study the Yaws Control Project in Indonesia.

Dr. Raja Ahmad Noordin, Medical Officer in Charge, Treponematoses Control Project in Kelantan and Trengganu visited Indonesia and Thailand to study Yaws Control under W.H.O. Fellowship. The fellowship lasted six weeks: three weeks in Indonesia and three weeks in Thailand.

Dr. K. K. Beri, Medical Officer in charge Rural Health Training School, Jitra and Enche' Mohamed Hashim bin Abdul Malek, Chief Public Health Inspector at the Public Health Training School, Kuala Lumpur attended a six weeks course sponsored by W.H.O. to study Rural Health in Taiwan and Manila.

Dr. B. V. Hassan, Medical Officer of Health attended a three months training course on Malaria Eradication at the Institute of Malariology, Tala, Philippines under W.H.O. Fellowship.

9. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.—(a) *World Health Day.* World Health Day was celebrated on 7th April, 1959 throughout the Federation. Since the theme of the year was "Mental Illness and Mental Health in the World To-day" the aim was to publicise the great importance of mental health in the society, to break down the prejudice in the minds of the public with regard to mental illness and to get their support in schemes to prevent mental breakdown and the rehabilitation of discharged patients.

An exhibition and sale of articles produced by the Occupational Therapy Unit of the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan was held at the Institution. Certain wards of the Hospital were open to visitors.

A similar exhibition of specimens of such articles was also held at the St. John Ambulance Hall, Ipoh on the same day.

The Mental Hospital at Tampoi also celebrated the Day. At a special ceremony His Highness Tunjku Mahmood Iskandar (now His Highness Tunjku Mahkota, Johore) was present. He and invited guests visited the wards later.

(b) *Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition.* The Ministry of Health participated in the above Exhibition held at the Chin Woo Stadium, Kuala Lumpur from 3rd to 6th July, 1959. The theme at the show was "Blood Transfusion Service and Blood Bank".

(c) *Chief Medical and Health Officers Conference.* The Annual Conference of the Chief Medical and Health Officers was held at the Conference Room, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur from 7th to 9th October, 1959.

(d) *Public Health Training School, Federation of Malaya.* The above School for the training of Public Health Inspectors established at the Tanglin Hospital, Kuala Lumpur was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Health. There are at present 22 students studying in the School and 15 in Singapore as against 16 only in training in 1958.

PART II

PUBLIC HEALTH (1) VITAL STATISTICS

10. **POPULATION.**—The population for the mid-year 1959 was based on the actual 1957 census figure plus migrational surplus plus excess births over deaths since then. On this calculation the estimated population for 1959 was 6,697,827. Of this total 3,439,299 were males and 3,258,528 were females. This is equivalent to 947 females to 1,000 males.

Details by race since 1911 are as follows:

Year	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	Others	Total
1911 ..	—	—	—	—	2,339,051
1921 ..	1,568,588	855,863	439,172	43,068	2,906,691
1931 ..	1,863,872	1,284,888	570,987	58,011	3,787,758
1947 ..	2,427,834	1,884,534	530,638	65,080	4,908,086
1948 ..	2,457,014	1,928,965	536,646	64,802	4,987,427
1949 ..	2,511,520	1,952,682	550,684	66,962	5,081,848
1950 ..	2,579,914	2,011,072	564,454	71,109	5,226,549
1951 ..	2,631,154	2,043,971	586,371	75,726	5,337,222
1952 ..	2,716,899	2,092,218	616,257	80,073	5,506,447
1953 ..	2,803,863	2,152,906	665,503	83,680	5,705,952
1954 ..	2,893,650	2,216,105	691,431	87,392	5,888,578
1955 ..	2,967,233	2,286,883	713,810	90,391	6,058,317
1956 ..	3,048,899	2,366,656	740,436	95,658	6,261,649
1957 ..	3,126,706	2,332,936	695,985*	123,136	6,278,763
1958 ..	3,241,766	2,415,378	726,567*	131,674	6,515,385
1959 ..	3,345,491	2,480,049	751,491*	120,796	6,697,827

11. **BIRTHS.**—The number of live births registered during the year was 282,435 representing a crude birth rate of 42.2 per 1,000 population. These figures compare with 281,594 live births and a rate of 43.2 for the preceding year.

By races the birth rates were:

					1958 rates
Malaysians	..	..	..	44.5	.. 46.0
Chinese	..	..	..	38.5	.. 39.4
Indians and Pakistanis			..	45.6	.. 46.2
Others	..	..	..	30.9	.. 27.5
All Races	..	..	..	42.2	.. 43.2

* This figure excludes Pakistanis and Ceylon Tamils who have been included under "Others".

The above rates indicate that there is a general decrease in the three principal racial groups viz. the Malaysians, Chinese and Indians and Pakistanis.

12. DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in 1959 was 65,262 which is 6,340 less than recorded for 1958 (71,602). The death rate for all races was 9.7 per 1,000 population as at mid-year 1959. This is 1.3 less than the rate for the previous year.

The death rates by races were:

					1958 rates
Malaysians	..	..	..	11.6	.. 13.4
Chinese	..	..	..	7.8	.. 8.3
Indians and Pakistanis			..	9.0	.. 9.9
Others	..	..	..	4.6	.. 4.5
All Races	..	..	..	9.7	.. 11.0

From the above rates it will be noted that there is a marked decline in the rates of the three principle racial groups. The rates are the lowest recorded in the Federation of Malaya since post-war.

13. NATURAL INCREASE.—The natural increase in the population of the Federation of Malaya by way of excess of births over deaths during 1959 was 217,173 and therefore the natural increase amounted to 3.2 per cent of the estimated population of 1959.

14. INFANT MORTALITY.—The deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 18,636 out of 65,262 deaths of all ages. There were 282,435 live births and the infant mortality rate was 66 per 1,000 live births.

The corresponding figures for 1958 were 22,408 out of 281,594 with an infantile mortality rate of 79.

The racial distribution of infant mortality is as follows:

Races	Infant deaths	Births	Infant Mortality
Malaysians ..	12,460 (15,133)	149,012 (149,206)	84 (101)
Chinese	3,913 (4,661)	95,454 (95,190)	41 (49)
Indians and Pakistanis ..	2,168 (2,479)	34,234 (33,583)	63 (74)
Others	95 (135)	3,735 (3,615)	25 (37)

(1958 figures are shown in brackets)

All the races showed a decrease in their infant mortality rates but the infant mortality rate of the Malaysians continues to be the highest among all the races.

15. MATERNAL DEATHS.—The number of maternal deaths registered was 592 for 282,435 live births as compared with 781 for 281,594 live births in 1958. This gave a maternal death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 live births and the figure for 1958 was 2.8 per 1,000 live births.

16. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.—During 1959 the total number of deaths registered in the Federation of Malaya was 65,262 and out of these 15,659 were certified by medical practitioners and

2,652 were inspected after death by medical men. The remaining 46,951 deaths were certified by Policemen, penghulus and village headmen, and therefore the actual causes of deaths amounting to more than 70 per cent are in doubt.

The main principal causes of death are as follows:

Pyrexia of unknown origin	20,278	(25,494)
Infantile convulsions	6,575	(7,868)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,139	(1,209)
Pneumonias	1,796	(1,993)
Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,562	(1,855)
Disease peculiar to infancy	1,452	(1,668)
Violence	1,807	(2,324)

(Figures in brackets are for the year 1958)

PUBLIC HEALTH (2) SPECIAL DISEASES

17. The main public health activities of the Federation of Malaya are the prevention of malaria, the elimination of pulmonary tuberculosis as a public health problem, eradication of yaws, prevention of major infectious diseases, and the treatment of leprosy and mental diseases. The enforcement of quarantine and further action towards the improvement of nutritional needs, together with the care of expectant and nursing mothers, infants and children, constitute an equally important part of the Health Services.

During the period under review the general health of the population continued to be satisfactory. Adequate measures have been taken in the control of an outbreak of smallpox in the States of Kelantan and Trengganu in December, 1959.

18. **MALARIA.**—The total number of malaria cases admitted during 1959 into Government and Estate hospitals was 6,899 with 63 deaths as compared with 5,581 cases with 69 deaths during the previous year. The above figures show that an increase of nearly 24 per cent was recorded over and above the figures notified in 1958. The increase was chiefly noted in the States of Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perlis, Pahang and Trengganu. The contributory factors are:

- (a) The clearing of blukar and virgin jungle, the opening up of hitherto shaded streams, the disturbance of natural drainage, the uncovering of seepages, the incursion of tidal water and many other changes brought about by land development.
- (b) The indiscriminate felling of trees for rubber re-planting and also extensive clearing of jungle for rubber planting.
- (c) The extension of boundaries of certain Town Council areas without corresponding increase in malaria control measures.

Residual spraying of rural houses with insecticides, which was started in 1953 was still continued throughout the year. More than 500,000 people mostly residing in new villages, re-grouped areas and kampongs are protected from malaria.

The situation regarding malaria in remote rural areas has not been properly defined. There are certain administrative and technical difficulties involved when malaria eradication is contemplated.

Hence, in the first instance, a pilot project is being planned so that effective and practicable methods of interrupting the transmission of malaria in the rural parts of Malaya can be developed. There are different anopheline vectors responsible for transmission in different parts of the country and this step is an essential preliminary towards a national eradication campaign.

For this pilot project, an area of 501 square miles with a population of 120,000 in about 23,500 houses has been selected in Kuala Selangor and Ulu Selangor. The area was chosen not only for reasons of its proximity to the Institute for Medical Research, the Public Health Inspectors' Training School and the Ministry of Health but also because the area can be considered representative, from both the vector and the population aspects.

This project will be carried out with the assistance of experts from the World Health Organisation.

The W.H.O. Secretary of the Malaria Co-ordination Board visited the border areas of Kelantan and Thailand in January, 1959. This was followed by the visit of the Senior Entomologist, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur who carried out a sample survey among school children in the flat areas of Kelantan in November, 1959. Five hundred children from 10 Malay Schools were examined. The rates are as follows:

Spleen rate	..	..	..	..	8.6 per cent
Parasite rate	..	..	..	..	22.6 „

The above rates suggest that malaria is endemic in the Kelantan plain. A preliminary investigation on the vectors of malaria in that area could be carried out before the commencement of spraying operations in the border villages in 1960.

The number of malaria cases, including unspecified, treated in Government Hospitals was 8,131 cases with 80 deaths as compared with 7,691 cases and 87 deaths in 1958. The distribution of types of malaria, excluding unspecified cases diagnosed microscopically was as follows:

Sub-tertian	..	..	..	..	65.3 per cent
Benign tertian	..	..	..	..	32.8 „
Mixed	..	..	..	..	1.6 „
Quartan	..	..	..	..	0.3 „

19. SMALLPOX.—An outbreak of smallpox was reported in Singapore in April, 1959. This apparently resulted from 3 imported cases from India who had disembarked in Penang and travelled to Singapore direct by train. On receipt of the notification adequate precautionary measures were taken by the State Medical Authorities throughout the Federation. Contacts of the above cases were traced and kept under surveillance. In addition all persons entering or leaving the Federation at the Causeway were vaccinated.

On 14th April, 1959, an imported case of smallpox was reported in Alor Star. The patient who was a 2nd Class Cabin passenger ex s.s. "State of Madras" disembarked in Penang on 8th April, 1959. All contacts of the case were traced and kept under strict observation. A mass inoculation campaign was started in Kedah and Perlis and more than 80 per cent of the population were vaccinated. This prompt measure prevented an outbreak in the State.

On 10th December, 1959, two cases of smallpox were reported in the Besut District of Trengganu. Further investigations revealed that the father of one of the cases had developed smallpox after visiting his sister's funeral at Pasir Puteh, Kelantan. A house to house search in Pasir Puteh District was made and a number of suspected cases was discovered and isolated which were later confirmed as smallpox.

The two cases of smallpox reported in Trengganu were isolated and successfully treated. No further fresh cases were reported in Trengganu and in a mass vaccination campaign there about 200,000 people were vaccinated up to 31st December, 1959.

The outbreak in Kelantan continued until the end of the year when a total of 32 cases with 4 deaths were notified. The outbreak occurred in 2 daerahs in Pasir Puteh District. The Pasir Puteh Health Centre was converted into an Isolation Hospital to accommodate 20 beds. All contacts were kept under observation and vaccination of the entire population of the district was carried out (130,000 vaccinations). Mass vaccination of the population in the other States, too, was carried out.

Investigations also revealed that a number of persons residing in Pasir Puteh District, Kelantan had been to Narathiwat Province in Thailand which was then an infected area on account of smallpox.

Vaccinations.—During the year 1,989,953 vaccinations (primary 248,318 and secondary 1,741,635) were performed and out of these 65,108 were re-vaccinations for International Certificates. In addition to mass vaccination campaigns in the infected areas an all out effort has been made to encourage the people to bring infants for primary vaccination at maternity and child health clinics, static dispensaries and hospitals, but the number so brought falls far short of the number of infants reaching the age of one year annually.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations, primary as well as secondary, performed during the year in the States:

States	Primary Vaccinations Number Performed			Re-Vaccinations Number Performed		
	Infants	Others	Total	Pre-School Children	Others	Total
Kedah	18,268	1,293	19,561	2,015	199,217	201,232
Perlis	2,072	233	2,305	464	16,731	17,195
Penang	17,938	126	18,064	2,003	233,836	235,839
Perak	41,182	5,509	46,691	11,251	372,145	383,396
Selangor	28,879	5,094	33,973	11,474	102,087	113,561
Negri Sembilan ..	14,001	4,596	18,597	7,246	78,159	85,405
Malacca	12,153	1,594	13,747	6,618	50,526	57,144
Johore	27,309	3,964	31,273	7,272	161,940	169,212
Kelantan	11,695	6,664	18,359	1,494	263,984	265,478
Trengganu	15,636	14,424	30,060	20,871	81,006	101,877
Pahang	12,236	3,452	15,688	14,585	96,711	111,296
Total	201,369	46,949	248,318	85,293	1,656,342	1,741,635

20. CHOLERA.—No cases of cholera were reported in the Federation during the year.

As Thailand was still not declared free from cholera at the beginning of the year all precautionary measures introduced in 1958 were continued during 1959. Movement of population between Thailand and the Federation of Malaya was restricted and no

one was allowed to enter or leave the frontier ports without adequate immunisation against cholera.

21. TROPICAL TYPHUS.—During the year 348 cases were reported and of these 306 were scrub typhus and 42 urban typhus. The number of notification of typhus cases in the Federation is decreasing annually.

22. ENTERIC FEVER.—The total number of cases reported during the year was 951 with 29 deaths as compared with 862 cases with 33 deaths in 1958.

The table below shows the distribution of cases and deaths during the last three years:

States	1957			1958			1959	
	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths
Kedah	35	6	..	215	4	..	185	7
Perlis	18	1	..	14	1	..	17	1
Penang	59	6	..	62	4	..	88	3
Perak	143	6	..	214	6	..	298	6
Selangor	97	4	..	131	11	..	69	3
N. Sembilan	42	—	..	40	2	..	37	1
Malacca	50	3	..	36	1	..	67	3
Johore	132	5	..	47	1	..	77	3
Kelantan	38	2	..	28	2	..	41	2
Trengganu	23	—	..	34	—	..	18	—
Pahang	25	—	..	36	1	..	39	—
Military H'qrs ..	4	—	..	5	—	..	15	—
Total	666	33	..	862	33	..	951	29

There were mild outbreaks of typhoid in the kampongs at Bota Kanan, Bota Kiri, Parit and the Gopeng Consolidated Mines, Batu Gajah, Perak. Except for the last the other villages are riverine kampongs. A general inoculation campaign was carried out and almost every person within the above areas was inoculated.

23. DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.—Dysentery and diarrhoea are not notifiable diseases in the Federation but hospital statistics show admissions as 10,801 cases with 1,134 deaths as against 11,126 cases with 1,255 deaths in 1958.

Out of the 1,134 deaths recorded in 1959, 799 children under 2 years died. This is equivalent to 69 per cent of the total deaths recorded for dysentery and diarrhoea. This high mortality rate is contributed by poor food hygiene, improper feeding and polluted water supplies.

24. DIPHTHERIA.—This disease continues to be reported in unduly large numbers despite the fact that it is eminently preventable and can be eradicated. Immunisation against diphtheria can eliminate this disease from the community as has been proved in other countries. In spite of continuing health education the public is not responding vigorously. Only a small percentage of the child population is being immunised effectively. It has to be mentioned that most of the children who receive the first dose do not come for second and third injections. Facilities are available for inoculation

at all health clinics. The staff situation does not permit a mass campaign in the country.

The number of diphtheria cases notified during the year was 1,891 with 275 deaths as compared with 1,556 cases with 238 deaths in 1958. Increased number of cases has been notified from Penang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Johore and Pahang. The table below shows the summary of cases and deaths recorded during the last three years.

States	1957		1958		1959	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kedah	80	19	127	21	110	9
Perlis	22	2	18	3	13	1
Penang	217	30	279	23	425	31
Perak	241	49	266	58	340	42
Selangor	148	36	229	32	297	50
N. Sembilan	69	22	61	23	80	22
Malacca	80	11	100	10	81	19
Johore	227	40	421	48	480	85
Kelantan	—	—	5	3	4	1
Trengganu	5	1	7	1	7	2
Pahang	36	9	40	16	52	13
Military H'qrs	1	—	3	—	2	—
Total	1,126	219	1,556	238	1,891	275

25. CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—The incidence of meningococcal meningitis was again insignificant during the year. Only 4 cases were reported in 1959 as compared to 8 cases during the previous year.

26. POLIOMYELITIS.—The increased incidence of poliomyelitis which occurred in October, 1958 continued till June, 1959. It will be noted from the table shown below that almost every State was affected except Kelantan:

States	1957		1958		1959	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Kedah	3	1	3	—	10	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	1	—
Penang	3	1	7	—	20	3
Perak	3	—	16	—	22	1
Selangor	20	—	23	2	58	6
N. Sembilan	8	2	10	—	26	1
Malacca	5	—	8	—	19	—
Johore	4	1	36	2	27	2
Kelantan	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pahang	—	—	1	—	4	—
Military H'qrs	3	—	3	—	8	—
Total	49	5	108	4	196	13

The Medical and Health Advisory Council recommended the establishment of a Poliomyelitis Virus Research Unit in the Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur. Apart from the investigation of poliomyelitis in the Federation such a unit would have a

permanent value in research into other viruses inhabiting the intestinal tract.

As a result of discussions with Professor Hale, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Malaya, Singapore it was noted that Sabin Vaccine could only be used under specific conditions hence the Federation should observe closely the results of Singapore's handling of the poliomyelitis epidemic and to wait the effects of Sabin Vaccine in the outbreak in Singapore.

27. YAWS.—The yaws eradication campaign which was carried out in the States of Kelantan and Trengganu is still being pursued with UNICEF assistance and the campaign is in the consolidation stage. During consolidation, emphasis will be laid on the early detection and treatment of remaining yaws cases through active participation of the rural school teachers, village headmen and the District Officers working in close co-operation with the Medical and Health Department.

At the end of 1959—511,603 persons in a population of 578,226 were examined in initial surveys giving a coverage rate of 88.5 per cent. 63,209 cases were diagnosed as yaws and out of these 61,602 cases (97.5 per cent) were treated. In areas where re-surveys were conducted 647,759 people were examined. Of these 27,632 were diagnosed as yaws and 27,146 (98.2 per cent) were treated. Contacts of these cases were adequately treated.

The Ministry has decided to extend this campaign to Pahang, Kedah and Perlis and a Medical Officer has been sought from W.H.O. to carry out preliminary surveys in the above States.

28. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be a major problem in the Federation.

Government Hospitals provide accommodation for more than 3,000 tuberculosis patients. During the year 8,188 pulmonary tuberculosis patients were admitted into the Government hospitals of whom 900 died.

The total number of pulmonary tuberculosis reported throughout the Federation was 8,236 and deaths registered by the Registrar-General, Births and Deaths was 1,139. This represents a death rate of 17 per 100,000 population and the corresponding figure for the year 1949 was 65 per 100,000 population. It will be noted that there has been a fall in the death rate and this is largely due to modern drugs and improved techniques adopted in the treatment of cases.

Further, the population of the Federation is generally aware of the danger of this disease and as such a greater number of urban as well as rural population come to seek medical treatment. Cases are investigated and the close contacts are also examined physically and if necessary X-ray examinations are carried out.

The new Tuberculosis Ward Block in Kuala Lumpur built by funds from the Lotteries Board donated through M.A.P.T.B. (Selangor) was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Health on 15th April, 1959. These wards can accommodate 48 male and 48 female patients.

The Senior Tuberculosis Specialist, Federation of Malaya has submitted a memorandum to the Ministry recommending steps to be taken throughout the Federation for the control of this disease. His plan for the development of a properly integrated National Tuberculosis service is under consideration by the Ministry.

At the invitation of the Government of the Federation of Malaya Sir Harry Wunderly, K.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., Tuberculosis Consultant from W.H.O. visited the Federation during the year with a view to reporting on the practicability of a control campaign. His report is being studied by the Ministry officials.

29. B.C.G. VACCINATION.—During 1959—111,353 persons were tuberculin tested and of these 62,904 were vaccinated with B.C.G. In addition 15,408 new born babies were also vaccinated.

30. VENEREAL DISEASES.—Venereal diseases are not notifiable and as such the statistics of venereal diseases shown below are from Government hospitals and institutions. The table shows the number of new cases treated during the year. (Figures shown in brackets are for the year 1958).

Syphilis	842 (1,076)
Gonorrhoea	3,079 (3,096)
Non-Specific Urethritis	817 (1,017)
Other Venereal Diseases	747 (673)
Total	<hr/> 5,485 (5,862) <hr/>

A detailed return of venereal diseases treated in Government hospitals, out-door dispensaries and special clinics showing diagnosis and distribution by race and sex is included in the Appendix (Table 12).

31. POISONING FROM BARLEY CONSUMPTION.—During the month of September, 1959 the Government of Singapore notified this Ministry of cases of poisoning in Singapore resulting from consuming barley contaminated with parathion. The names of the two ships from which the suspected stocks had been unloaded were also given. The suspected stocks found in the Federation were recovered and destroyed. No case of poisoning was detected in the Federation.

32. POISONING BY ORGANIC PHOSPHOROUS COMPOUND.—Reports of poisoning by parathion in insecticides came from different localities and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare warned the public against the use of such insecticides. The Chief Medical and Health Officers took appropriate measures to trace these insecticides and to destroy them where found.

PUBLIC HEALTH (3) NUTRITION

33. The Nutritional Division of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur is still carrying on research on nutritional anaemia.

WHO experts had carried out partial nutritional surveys in a number of States and their views indicate that protein deficiency is an important factor towards the state of malnutrition in the

rural population. In order to overcome the deficiency the Federation Government obtained through UNICEF 300,000 pounds of skim milk powder for distribution to pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers who are mainly affected by this deficiency. Small quantities have arrived and a trial distribution is in progress in the State of Selangor under the guidance of the Nutrition Officer of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.

Dr. H. A. P. C. Oomen, WHO Consultant to the Nutrition Project conducted a clinical survey during the latter part of the year to ascertain the extent of protein malnutrition among toddlers, infants and school children. His report is under study in the Ministry.

PUBLIC HEALTH (4) ESTATES, MINES AND QUARANTINE

34. HEALTH ON ESTATES.—The general health of the estate population continues to be reasonably satisfactory.

Almost all the larger estates contribute to Group Hospitals which employ Visiting Medical Practitioners and other medical staff. As a result of fragmentation, the estates formerly contributing to the nearest Group Hospital had to make their own arrangements for the treatment of their labour force and almost invariably they were sent to the nearest Government Hospital for treatment. Sanitary amenities such as wholesome water supply, adequate latrine accommodation and additional labour lines have been insisted upon by the Health Department and with the assistance of the Labour Department many outmoded and outdated types of labour lines were demolished and were replaced with new lines approved by the Authorities.

The majority of estates conduct their own anti-malarial measures which are anti-larval or anti-adult control or by suppressive drugs or the combination of all.

Where possible, stringent measures have been undertaken to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Poisons (Sodium Arsenite) Ordinance in respect of the storage and the proper spraying of sodium arsenite and in a few cases legal action had been taken when failure to comply with the provisions were detected.

The following is a summary of statistics relating to mortality amongst labourers on estates:

	Population	All Diseases			Malaria	
		Deaths	Death rate per mille		Deaths	Death rate per mille
Labourers and Depen-						
dants:						
All Nationalities ..	511,944	2,788	5.4	..	6	0.01
Labourers only:						
All Nationalities ..	265,070	654	2.5	..	1	0.004
Labourers and Depen-						
dants:						
Indians	283,960	1,713	6.0	..	3	0.01
Labourers only:						
Indians	130,143	482	3.7	..	1	0.008

35. The table below shows the comparative estate mortality rates recorded during the last 48 years:

ESTATE MORTALITY RATES						
F.M.S.		Total number of Estate Labourers		Deaths		Death rate per mille
1911	..	143,614	..	9,040	..	62.9
1912	..	171,968	..	7,054	..	41.02
1913	..	182,937	..	5,592	..	29.6
1914	..	176,226	..	4,635	..	26.3
1915	..	169,100	..	2,839	..	16.8
1918	..	213,425	..	9,081	..	42.55
(Influenza Epidemic)						
1919	..	216,573	..	3,384	..	16.16
1920	..	235,156	..	4,367	..	18.57
1921	..	175,649	..	3,195	..	18.19
Federation of Malaya						
1950	..	269,685	..	779	..	2.89
1951	..	258,953	..	1,292	..	4.99
1952	..	278,005	..	1,085	..	3.90
1953	..	268,812	..	812	..	3.2
1954	..	266,444	..	756	..	2.84
1955	..	262,307	..	660	..	2.52
1956	..	275,583	..	722	..	2.6
1957	..	266,025	..	742	..	2.79
1958	..	267,950	..	717	..	2.67
1959	..	265,070	..	654	..	2.5

36. ESTATE HOSPITALS.—There are 108 estate hospitals with an accommodation of 5,030 beds as compared with 109 hospitals with 5,164 beds during the previous year. In 1959 a total of 82,510 patients were admitted into the estate hospitals (86,869 in 1958). Some of the estate hospitals do not have any resident Medical Officers. However, Senior Estate Dressers are working usefully at these hospitals and static dispensaries under the supervision of Estate Medical Practitioners.

The following table is a summary of the provision made by the employers for the treatment of sick labourers and their dependants on estates:

State	No. of Estate Hospitals	Number of Beds	All Diseases		Malaria	
			Adms.	Deaths	Adms.	Deaths
Kedah	.. 13	.. 1,218	.. 21,204	138	.. 573	—
Perlis	.. —	.. —	.. —	—	.. —	—
Penang	.. 2	.. 82	.. 852	5	.. 18	—
Perak	.. 23	.. 1,106	.. 18,543	243	.. 114	—
Selangor	.. 27	.. 1,214	.. 20,047	272	.. 233	1
N. Sembilan	.. 17	.. 589	.. 8,618	83	.. 36	1
Malacca	.. 6	.. 109	.. 2,022	109	.. 21	—
Johore	.. 11	.. 415	.. 5,651	62	.. 72	—
Kelantan	.. 4	.. 87	.. 2,136	13	.. 86	—
Trengganu	.. 1	.. 50	.. 1,735	1	.. 204	—
Pahang *	.. 4	.. 160	.. 1,702	26	.. 41	1
Total	.. 108	.. 5,030	.. 82,510	952	.. 1,398	3

* Includes one Mine's Hospital.

37. HEALTH ON MINES.—The health of the labourers working on the mines has been satisfactory.

The Bukit Besi Mines in Trengganu has a fully equipped hospital with adequate facilities. Anti-malarial works and immunisation services are also carried out at the hospital.

There are two large gold mines in Pahang. The housing conditions in these mines are satisfactory. They have their own dispensaries and Visiting Medical Practitioners.

The Sungei Lembing Tin Mine which is one of the largest lode tin mines in the world has a hospital of its own and is well equipped with X'ray plant, operation theatre and other essential facilities for the treatment of the sick.

PORT HEALTH WORK

38. There are 2 major ports in the Federation—Penang and Port Swettenham which are provided with Port Health Officers. Quarantine facilities are only provided at Pulau Jerejak Island in Penang.

All ships coming from infected ports are required to anchor at the Quarantine Anchorage and all passengers and crew are examined by the Port Health Officer. Those presenting valid international certificates are permitted to land.

The Port Health Officers also board and inspect all pilgrim ships, prior to embarkation of pilgrims. All pilgrims are medically examined and their health certificates checked before they board the ship.

The Federation Government provides a Medical Officer and auxiliary medical personnel to be stationed at Saudi Arabia to look after the welfare of the Malayan pilgrims.

Ships with expired Deratisation Certificates or Deratisation Exemption Certificates are examined for evidence of rodent life and dealt with appropriately.

During the period under review 228 ships arrived from India, 54 from China and Hongkong, 4 pilgrim ships from Jeddah and 2,136 from other infected ports carrying 65,857 saloon and deck passengers.

39. INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.—On 8th May, 1959, the s.s. Rajula arrived in Penang with a case of smallpox among the saloon passengers. Further examination of the passengers revealed 2 more cases of smallpox among the deck passengers. All the deck passengers were quarantined for 14 days at the Quarantine Station, Pulau Jerejak and the disembarking saloon passengers were re-vaccinated and put under surveillance for 14 days.

Eleven cases of chickenpox, 13 cases of measles and 5 cases of mumps were detected among the passengers during the routine examination of passengers on other ships.

40. OUT-GOING PILGRIMSHIPS.—During the year 4 ships carrying 2,399 passengers (2,345 adults and 54 minors) left Penang for the Mecca pilgrimage. The general condition of the pilgrims was good and all the pilgrims possessed International Certificates meeting Saudi Arabian requirements.

41. INCOMING PILGRIMSHIPS.—Four pilgrimships carrying a total of 4,114 pilgrims arrived during the period out of which 2,312 pilgrims landed at Penang. A total of 10 deaths occurred on these ships during the voyage and the major causes of death were pneumonia, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

42. SUMMARY OF PORT HEALTH WORK.—

Port of	No. of visits of inspection to ships	Total Passengers		Total Examined		Passengers*		
		Cabin	Deck	Crew	Pas- sengers	U	Q	R
Penang ..	2,422 ..	14,055	51,802	.. 65,857	65,857 ..	100	2,149	28,015
Port Swettenham	229 ..	2,873	15,486	.. 15,753	18,359 ..	—	—	17,964
Total ..	<u>2,651</u> ..	<u>16,928</u>	<u>67,288</u>	.. <u>81,610</u>	<u>84,216</u> ..	<u>100</u>	<u>2,149</u>	<u>45,979</u>

43. PENANG AIRPORT.—A total of 256 planes were inspected during the year. Altogether a total of 1,012 crew and 2,836 passengers were examined and no case of dangerous infectious disease was detected. Extra precautionary measures were taken against aircrafts arriving from Bangkok on account of cholera in Thailand. Twelve passengers were put under surveillance and 5 were quarantined for 5 days in the Isolation Ward, General Hospital, Penang for not being in possession of valid inoculation certificates for cholera.

44. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, KUALA LUMPUR.—Six international airlines, namely, B.O.A.C., C.P.A., K.L.M., S.A.A., Quantas and the Garuda included Kuala Lumpur in their scheduled flights.

5,444 passengers embarked and 5,366 disembarked at Kuala Lumpur and 17,032 were in transit during the year totalling 27,842 passengers.

23 passengers disembarking at Kuala Lumpur were placed under surveillance as they were not in possession of valid certificates of vaccination.

Due to an outbreak of smallpox in Singapore in April, and another outbreak in the States of Kelantan and Trengganu on the east coast of Malaya in December, all passengers arriving in Kuala Lumpur from those areas by internal airways were also examined and their certificates of vaccination were checked.

Anti-malaria work and measures for the control of Aedes Aegypti were carried out by the Health Department of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality from funds provided by the Ministry of Health.

Airport Health work was under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, Airport who was concurrently the Medical Officer of Health, Inland Districts, Selangor.

* U = Signed undertaking to report.
Q = Removed to Quarantine Station.
R = Remained in ship.

PUBLIC HEALTH (5) RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

45. With the increasing population there has been a growing need and demand for more health facilities by the rural people. The rural areas had been provided with some form of services including static and travelling dispensaries, maternity and child health clinics, dental clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. These are to be expanded and co-ordinated with the rural health programme. The desire for Western medicine is growing and the population of these rural areas have realised the benefits derived from the treatment and advice given by the health teams.

The expansion and development of Rural Health Services has been given high priority and rural health units will include general medical services, domiciliary midwifery, home visiting and dental health. Immunisation and vaccination will also be performed at these centres.

Since the inception of the Rural Health Services Scheme, several adjustments have been found necessary to meet the health needs and problems of the rural areas. In view of the staff problem midwife's clinics in the rural areas will be built first.

During the year provisions were made to construct three main centres, 13 sub-centres and 36 midwives quarters cum clinics. In addition 34 halting clinics for Travelling Dispensaries were approved in the following States: Perak (11), Negri Sembilan (5), Selangor (6), Johore (6) and Kedah/Perlis (6).

Eight midwives quarters cum clinics in Negri Sembilan were completed in 1959. Several of the Halting clinics were under construction during the year and of these five were completed at the following places:

Tanjong Ipoh	..	..	Negri Sembilan
Kuala Jempol	..	..	„
Ulu Klawang	..	..	„
Pekan Juasseh	..	..	„
Rompin	..	..	„

Equipment for all the above sub-centres and midwife's clinics that are under construction was requested from UNICEF and the request had been favourably considered. The equipment is expected to arrive during the early part of 1960.

The Rural Health Centre at Kuala Kubu Bharu, Selangor was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Health on 12th February, 1959.

PART III

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

46. The demand for maternity and child health services is increasing and as a result of a growing appreciation of the value of the ante-natal and post-natal services as well as infant care there is an

increasing demand for additional maternity beds and for clinic services. These services are only limited by availability of staff. The supply of midwives in the urban areas is fairly adequate but there is need for many more in the rural areas.

It will be observed that during the last few years the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate have been progressively falling and this can be attributed to the splendid work carried out in the field by the health units in the rural areas.

The attendances of mothers and children at the maternity and child health centres amounted to 1,715,519 while the staff made 765,636 visits to mothers and children in their homes. The corresponding figures for 1958 were 1,494,701 attendances and 617,581 visits.

A tabulated statement of Maternity and Child Health Clinics is given in Appendix (Table 13).

PART IV

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

47. Although some progress has been made during the year in the rehabilitation of some hospitals, the construction of new hospitals to replace outdated hospitals has hardly begun. A total value of \$2,510,857.68 was utilised this year for the improvements to hospitals and construction of new buildings. These include hostels, training schools, wards, out-patient departments, laboratory expansion and many ancillary clinical and para-clinical departments in various hospitals. In addition quarters and lines were built. Sanitation was improved in many hospitals.

Maternity Unit, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.—The Honourable the Minister of Health and the Honourable the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications conducted a simple ceremony on 11th July, 1959, to mark the commencement of the first phase in the construction of the above Maternity Unit.

New Blood Bank, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.—The new Blood Bank established at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Health on 22nd September, 1959.

Nurses Hostel, Alor Star.—The new Nurses' Hostel costing about \$500,000 erected in Alor Star was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan of Kedah on 24th September, 1959.

48. Admissions of in-patients have been increasing considerably in spite of the fact that there has been only a small increase in the number of beds in the Federation. The attendances at the hospital out-patient departments, static dispensaries and travelling dispensaries continue to increase also. In some of the district hospitals extensions to existing out-patient departments have been carried.

There are 69 Government Hospitals in the Federation with 12,922 beds. The special institutions are provided with 7,634 beds. In all the Federation provides 20,556 beds for the sick.

49. A summary of the distribution of beds in Government Hospitals in the States is given below:

States				Number and Category of Beds							
				Medical	Surgical	Obstetrics	Tuber- culosis	Infectious	Mental	Total	
Kedah	..	..	..	555	187	90	208	12	18	1,070
Perlis	..	..	..	74	—	10	59	4	5	152
Penang	..	..	..	520	357	217	882	53	42	2,071
Perak	..	..	..	218	318	250	499	48	—	2,333
Selangor	..	..	..	829	326	192	265	25	23	1,660
Negri Sembilan	..	..	..	530	152	137	353	29	14	1,215
Malacca	..	..	..	193	187	55	286	—	10	731
Johore	..	..	..	852	380	319	418	26	—	1,995
Kelantan *	..	..	..	202	123	33	120	20	30	528
Trengganu	..	..	..	155	50	30	104	—	6	345
Pahang	..	..	..	434	121	89	142	26	10	822
Total				..	5,562	2,201	1,422	3,336	243	158	12,922

Total excluding Special Institutions 12,922

Special Institutions:

Leper Settlement, Sungei Buloh	2,532	
„ „ Pulau Jerejak, Penang ..	470	
„ „ Johore Bahru, Johore ..	350	
Leper Hospital, Kota Bharu, Kelantan ..	60	
„ „ Kuala Trengganu, Trengganu	22	
		3,434
Mental Hospital, Tg. Rambutan, Perak ..	3,000	
„ „ Tampoi, Johore ..	1,200	
		4,200
Total ..		20,556

During the year 295,454 patients were treated in the hospitals. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 10,519. The figures for the previous year were 284,494 cases and a daily average of 10,516. These figures do not however, include patients treated in the special institutions.

As in past years the figure shows yet another increase in the number of persons attending hospitals as in-patients.

A tabular statement of hospitals with daily average, admissions and deaths is given in Appendix (Table 1A).

* Includes an Emergency Ward established at Pasir Puteh for the treatment of smallpox cases.

COMMONER CONDITIONS TREATED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

50. Full details are given in Table 1 of the Appendix. The following gives an indication of the commoner conditions treated in the hospitals:

Disease	Admissions	Deaths	Mortality Per cent
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	8,188	900	10.99
Malaria *	8,131	80	0.98
Dysentery	1,852	74	3.99
Anaemia (all forms) ..	3,172	172	5.42
Pneumonias	4,340	1,096	25.25
Bronchitis	7,041	82	1.16
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	8,949	1,060	11.84
Premature Birth	2,841	1,059	37.27
Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	6,825	169	2.48
Injuries due to external causes	28,491	735	2.58

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND OF COMMON DISEASES

51. The following statement gives an indication of the distribution of the common diseases in the principal racial groups:

Races	Malaysians		Chinese		Indians		Others	
Population ..	3,345,491	..	2,480,049	..	751,491	..	120,796	..
Diseases	Admis- sions	Deaths	Admis- sions	Deaths	Admis- sions	Deaths	Admis- sions	Deaths
Malaria ..	3,469	22	2,229	42	2,301	13	132	3
Dysentery and Enteritis ..	2,623	221	4,459	591	3,393	294	326	28
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	2,268	143	4,003	552	1,771	187	146	18
Pneumonias ..	809	163	2,091	626	1,278	282	162	25
Beri-beri ..	70	—	87	7	58	—	6	—
Appendicitis ..	448	1	2,041	18	685	1	143	—

52. OUT-PATIENTS.—As in the past out-patient treatment facilities are provided in all the hospitals and by static dispensaries in the principal towns. The out-patient attendances have been increasing to such an extent year by year that complaints of delay in attention and in treatment is inevitable. However, the Ministry proposed a training programme for a number of additional technical staff.

In addition to these services motor dispensaries carry supplies of medicine to attend to the rural population and riverine dispensaries also exist in Perak, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang. Hospital Assistants also travel by bicycle to attend to the sick people who stay in remote places.

The total number of new cases treated at all dispensaries during the year was 4,001,859. Out of these 1,090,826 cases were at travelling dispensaries. These figures do not include attendances at the Maternal and Child Health Clinics and V.D. Clinics.

Details of distribution of dispensaries and of the out-patients treated are given in the Appendix (Table 5).

53. SURGICAL WORK.—There was a substantial increase in the amount of surgical work performed and the number of operations, major and minor amounted to 87,193. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 86,431.

* Includes other and unspecified forms of malaria.

Details of the operations according to States are given in the Appendix (Table 3).

54. OPTHALMIC WORK.—Eye diseases are generally treated in all the Government Hospitals. Specialist Ophthalmologists are stationed in Alor Star, Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Johore.

The total number of eye cases treated during the year was 61,217 and the number of ophthalmic operations was 4,198. The corresponding figures for 1958 were 53,935 cases with 4,023 operations.

Details are given in table 4 of the Appendix.

55. RADIOLOGICAL WORK.—The number of X'ray examinations done during the year was 245,159. The corresponding figure for 1958 was 260,242.

56. PHYSIOTHERAPY.—The work of this department in the hospital was carried out by temporary physiotherapists and they have rendered very satisfactory service. During the year 6,426 patients were treated.

PART V

TRAINING OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES

57. In Malaya, the training of Nurses takes place at two levels; the Student Nurse who is the professional Nurse and will become the future Sister and Matron, and the Assistant Nurse who is of a lower educational standard and who will remain a practical nurse. Midwifery training is also at two levels; qualified nurses only are eligible to train at higher level (Division I) and midwives and Assistant Nurses both of a lower educational standard, train at a lower practical level (Division II). The Nurse-Midwife becoming a Supervisor after further health training and experience plays a big role in the supervision of the maternity and child health services in rural areas.

58. RECRUITMENT OF STUDENT NURSES.—For the recruitment of suitably educated candidates for Student Nurse Training two Selection Boards have been held in 1959 and 167 candidates have been selected from 304 appearing for interview. All hold their Senior Cambridge Certificates. In addition 35 Probationer Hospital Assistants were recruited by the Public Services Commission to undergo basic general nurse training. There are indications showing more girls coming for the necessary training.

59. TRAINING OF STUDENT NURSES—COLOMBO PLAN.—There were 37 Student Nurses in training in Australia under the Colombo Plan on 31st December, 1959. Fifteen fully qualified nurses returned during the year and were posted to various centres in Malaya, three have been directed to the Health service.

60. TRAINING OF STUDENT NURSES—MALAYA.—Training of Student Nurses takes place in Penang and Kuala Lumpur; there is provision for 284 Nurses in Penang and 40 in Kuala Lumpur, and both

Schools have been full throughout most of the year. There were in addition, 47 Probationer Hospital Assistants under training on 31st December, 1959.

In Penang the training of Nurses takes place in the School of Nursing and in the wards of the Penang Hospital. Each Nurse undergoes the following periods of systematic study under qualified Tutors.

Preliminary Training School	First 3 months
Refresher Training for Preliminary Examination (end of first year)	1 month
Study day block Training; 4 days on the Wards 1½ days in the School (during 2nd year)	—
Surgical Study day	3 months
Medical Study day	3 „
Final Block in preparation for Final Examination	2 „
	—
	12 „
	—

The remainder of the training—2 years 4 months is spent in the wards of the hospital where all Student Nurses rotate from ward to ward at intervals of approximately 3 months in order to cover every department and ward of the hospital. During study day blocks, nurses do not form the basic staff of the ward unit and are allocated patients for their complete care; during this time supervision is by Tutors as well as ward Sisters. During basic training, the ward Sister under the direction of Matron is responsible for the practical training.

During the year, 38 Student Nurses and 2 Hospital Assistants have qualified and have been posted to States, the very low number qualifying is due to poor recruitment in 1956. Detailed results of examinations are set out in the Report of the Nursing Board.

61. TRAINING OF NURSES IN MIDWIFERY (DIV. I) HIGHER LEVEL.—The training of qualified Nurses in Midwifery takes place in five Centres throughout the Federation:

Penang Maternity Hospital
Ipoh District Hospital
Kuala Lumpur General Hospital
Malacca General Hospital
Johore Bahru Hospital.

The training covers an extensive syllabus and lectures are given by Doctors and Midwifery Tutors. Throughout the course the Nurse-midwife attends lectures and classes in addition to practical training in the Ante-natal, post-natal and labour wards. Most Nurses deliver a very large number of cases but post-natal training and care of the mother and infant is limited due to early discharge of mothers from hospital.

A period of training is taken up at Domiciliary Midwifery Centres which are affiliated to each training hospital. Three months district training is recommended but due to administrative difficulties, all nurses do not have the opportunity of spending three

months on the District. Thanks are due to the Kuala Lumpur Municipality which gives this portion of the training to Kuala Lumpur Nurses. This section of the training is of great importance because it is here that the Nurse-midwife correlate theory with practice. She attends mothers and babies in their own homes without direct supervision and it is here that she has to learn to take responsibility. At this time also she has a greater opportunity of following the cases for 10 days.

Fifty-eight Nurses qualified in Midwifery (Div. I) during the year, the results being more satisfactory than in previous years.

62. ASSISTANT NURSE TRAINING.—Assistant Nurse Training is of two years' duration and Assistant Nurses undergo systematic training in approved hospitals. There are 17 approved hospitals, throughout the Federation:

1. District Hospital, Ipoh.
2. General Hospital, Taiping.
3. General Hospital, Batu Gajah.
4. General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.
5. General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu.
6. General Hospital, Malacca.
7. General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
8. General Hospital, Seremban.
9. District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam.
10. State Hospital, Kota Bharu.
11. District Hospital, Kuantan.
12. General Hospital, Kuala Lipis.
13. General Hospital, Alor Star.
14. District Hospital, Sungei Patani.
15. State Hospital, Kangar.
16. Central Mental Hospital, Tg. Rambutan (Mental).
17. Tampoi Hospital, Johore.

In all centres, the Pupil Assistant Nurse undergoes a short period of classroom training under a Sister or Staff Nurse. Classroom teaching is of a practical nature, during the remainder of their training, Pupil Assistant Nurses are kept under close supervision, and rotate through the various wards of the hospital in the same way as Student Nurses.

63. TRAINING OF ASSISTANT NURSES—MENTAL.—Assistant Nurses Mental are trained in the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan and Tampoi Hospital, Johore. They undergo a training for a period of 2 years in the same way as the general Assistant Nurse. They are under the direct supervision of Matron and Staff Nurses and have simple instructions. They are practical Nurses. Examination results are shown in the Nursing Board Report.

64. TRAINING OF ASSISTANT NURSES—LEPROSY.—Patients at Sungei Buloh Settlement are selected for training in Leprosy Nursing. Their training is along the same lines as other Assistant Nurses and they receive a certificate on completion of training.

65. TRAINING OF MIDWIVES (DIV. II).—These Pupil Midwives are trained in 14 approved Midwifery Training Schools. They undergo two years' basic training which is chiefly of a practical nature.

Visual aids and practical demonstration play a big part in the course. Midwives undergo 6 months domiciliary training at an approved training centre. As in the case of the Nurse-midwife, this training is of the utmost importance as it is through this section of training that the Midwife learns to take responsibility and to deal with mothers in their own homes.

Qualified Assistant Nurses may be trained in Midwifery. They undergo 18 months training in the same hospital as Midwives (Div. II) which includes 6 months domiciliary training.

66. POST-GRADUATE TRAINING OF NURSES: *Health Visitors Course*.—The Health Visitors course is to prepare nurses for the Overseas Examination of the Royal Society of Health for Health Visitors and School Nurses and is held in Penang. The course is of one academic year's duration during which time the nurse covers a full syllabus including all aspects of Public Health Nursing, Nutrition, Health Education, Public Health Legislation, Maternal and Child Health, Tuberculosis visiting, Mental Health, Social Medicine and allied subjects. The course is conducted by a qualified Health Visitor Tutor and the Public Health Matron and Health Sister in Penang co-operate with the practical section of the work.

Eleven Nurses qualified as Health Visitors and received the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in July, 1959.

Twelve Nurses were undergoing this course on 31-12-59.

British Tuberculosis Association Course—Lady Templer Hospital.—This course is of one year's duration and is for qualified nurses.

Nine candidates completed the above course this year, all were successful at the examination. Of these five were Hospital Assistants and they are awarded the B.T.A. Certificate, London.

No further Post-graduate courses were held in Malaya during the year, but a considerable number of qualified Nurses and Hospital Assistants have had the opportunity of proceeding overseas for further study and experience.

Nine Nurses were undergoing courses overseas training on 31-12-59.

Hospital Administration Course (Nursing)		
Royal College of Nursing, London ..	1	Sister
Sister Tutors Course Royal College of Nursing	1	„
Tropical Nursing Tropical Hospital, London	1	„
Orthopaedic Course Sunderland Hospital, England	1	„
Mental Nursing Warlingham Park Hospital, Surrey	1	Hosp. Asst.
Mental Nursing Springfield Hospital, Tooting, London	1	„
Mental Nursing Woodbridge Hospital, Singapore	2	„
	1	Staff Nurse

Conferences.—Two conferences were held during the year, the Annual Matrons' Conference and a Sister Tutors' Conference.

67. MALAYANIZATION OF THE NURSING SERVICE.—Locally qualified staff are now beginning to fill the senior posts in the service and the number of expatriate Matrons and Sisters remaining on 31-12-59 was 27.

While the shortage of qualified Nurses remains acute, the condition has improved slightly. The vacancy position dropped from 416 in January to 351 in December. The Number of nurses in training has now increased.

PART VI

DENTAL

68. The staff position improved and most of the Dental Officer vacancies were filled. The vacancies not filled were of Dental Sisters as promotions by Public Services Commission were not finalised during the year.

Six Dental Technician trainees were taken in to be trained and thus fill vacancies in various States.

There is no shortage of applicants for Dental vacancies.

Dental Clinics.—There are 55 dental centres under the charge of Dental Officers, and over 45 clinics in charge of Dental Nurses. In addition there are over 20 clinics used on a part time basis mostly in Health Sub-centres, Schools and Hospitals. An additional mobile dental clinic was put into operation in Perak, bringing the total of such type of Dental Clinics to 10.

The Marine Dental Clinic is now operating successfully in Perak and has brought dental treatment to riverine areas not accessible by road. It is based at Telok Anson.

There are 25 Dental Laboratories in the country.

Equipment in Clinics.—Most of the clinics in the country have now modern and up-to-date equipment. A few of the School Dental Clinics in some States still need improvement. This can be remedied as soon as more funds become available.

A few of the main dental centres have now been equipped with Senior Dental Units and the latest ultra high speed Air Rotor equipment.

69. DENTAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—This continued to function efficiently and some improvements in equipment and space was possible by the Principal using overhead store spaces, etc.

The school is now internationally recognised and students from World Health Organisation, Sarawak, Brunei, Hongkong and Singapore receive training in it.

A full time Dental Officer was posted to assist the Principal in Teaching and in clinical instruction to students.

As we still continue to use a floor of the General Hospital for our school no further expansion or improvements are possible until a new school and hostel are built.

70. DENTAL TECHNICIANS SCHOOL.—Improvements were made in this School, and it was completely re-organised during the year.

Chrome-cobalt alloy casting machines were installed, in addition to other new equipment.

This school is now staffed and equipped to give one of the best type of Dental Technicians training instruction in South East Asia.

An additional section—the Repair and Maintenance of Dental Equipment and Instruments—was incorporated in the school which would be of great use to the Dental Services.

It trains not only Dental Technicians required by the Federation of Malaya, but also for other Governments like Brunei, Sarawak and Borneo.

71. DENTAL OFFICERS.—Work beyond the legal scope of Dental Nurses falls on Dental Officers, i.e., older children and adults. They take charge of dental treatment for hospital cases, ante-natal cases, and general members of the Public. They travel by car with mobile equipment to rural areas, miles away from the main centres, and in addition supervise the work of School Dental Nurse. Many of them are stationed in remote areas like Pasir Mas, Besut, Pasir Puteh and Mersing. Eighty per cent of the total Dental Officer staff is in rural areas. The ratio of Government Dental Officer to population in most cases is about 1 to 70,000.

72. SCHOOL DENTAL NURSES.—They are the backbone of the School Dental Service and without them thousands of childrens' teeth would be lost with subsequent breakdown of children's general health.

We do not have enough of school dental nurses, as at the moment we are hardly dealing effectively with 10 per cent of the total school children population in the country.

73. SENIOR DENTAL OFFICERS CONFERENCE.—This was held in April and lasted three days. Very frank discussions took place, and many problems were discussed. Solutions of all problems were of course not possible during the year, but the way to solve many were found and carried out.

This Conference served a very useful purpose and it is proposed to make it an annual event.

74. SPECIAL DENTAL CLINICS.—Cases requiring major oral or maxillo-facial surgery are treated in 3 centres, one each in Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur. The one in Ipoh is a very new one and a dental specialist officer was posted to it in December. It should start to function in early 1960. The ones in Penang and Kuala Lumpur are old established and have been very active during the year. The Kuala Lumpur centre is under the charge of the Senior Dental Officer, Selangor with the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental) who is a qualified specialist as the operating and consulting surgeon. The Penang Centre is in charge of a full time dental specialist.

Sungei Buloh Settlement has a well-equipped Dental Clinic with the latest and modern equipment. It treats all leper patients, and provides full dental treatment for them including fillings, extractions and dentures.

There are two dental clinics, one in Ipoh and the other in Kuala Lumpur which are devoted entirely to Police personnel and are located in Police Depots. They are well equipped and carry out all types of dental treatment.

75. DENTAL TREATMENT POLICY.—This has not undergone any major changes since its introduction in 1946. Seventy per cent of the Dental Services efforts are directed towards eradication of caries in school children. Ante-natal and hospital cases receive appropriate dental treatment. Very poor members of the general public who cannot afford to go to private practitioners receive emergency treatment for relief of pain and in some cases even dentures.

76. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION.—Keener interest in this important field was shown by the Dental Services especially in Perak during the year.

It is an important Dental issue and it is hoped that other States will emulate Perak, as soon as their personnel problems are solved.

77. DENTAL INSPECTIONS IN STATES.—Dental Institutions in various States were inspected by the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental) and various dental problems arising in the States were discussed with Senior Dental Officers, Chief Medical and Health Officers and Senior State Administrative Officers.

78. INSPECTION OF PRIVATE DENTAL PREMISES OF DIVISION II DENTISTS.—Senior Dental Officers arranged this to be carried out for the Dental Board, Federation of Malaya. These inspections were carried out very efficiently. Illegal dental practices were reported and by the energetic action of Dental Officers in Malacca and Selangor, 4 successful prosecutions were carried out in Court.

79. CENTRAL DENTAL STORES.—The Central Dental Store was removed from Penang to Kuala Lumpur during the middle of the year. This will result in better and quicker distribution of dental stores in the Federation. This removal was a major undertaking as it involved packing, despatching, collecting, opening and restoring nearly 700 cases. The fact that only a very negligible amount of goods were damaged in transit is a credit to all those concerned with its management.

The value of goods stored amounted about \$800,000 and the Stores deals with over 500 indents a year, and is in charge of a Chief Store Keeper.

Frequent audit checks, and also checks by Stock Verifier of Medical Stores showed no mistakes during the year, which is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

PART VII

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

80. The Institute for Medical Research is a Federal Institution administered as a branch of the Medical Department. The main buildings are in Kuala Lumpur where the laboratories are organised on a divisional basis for bacteriology, biochemistry, pathology, entomology, malariology, nutrition, virus diseases, medical zoology and vaccine production and there are branch laboratories in Perak, Penang and Kuantan. An American Medical Research Team has been working in the laboratories on the virus diseases of Malaya and it is financed by the United States Treasury.

The Institution was founded in the year 1900 to investigate the diseases of Malaya and it remains primarily a research institution though a closer integration with the medical services over the years has brought responsibilities for the provision of routine pathological services and the manufacture of biological products.

81. STAFF.—Drs. Wilson, Audy, Edeson and Turner retired during the year under the Malayanisation scheme; Dr. Sambamurthi left on completion of his contract, and Miss Au Yong, Research Fellow in Bacteriology, retired on marriage. These vacancies were filled by appointing the medical officers attached for training to our staff. Our numbers have been restored, but only by replacing experienced senior officers by the young and inexperienced. In itself this is normal, and entirely desirable provided that there are sufficient senior officers left to supervise the work of their juniors. But so many officers have left, or will be leaving within a short time that there is a grave danger of this Institute being left with almost no senior officers at all. There is no substitute for experience, and two or three years training can never fit any medical officer, however brilliant, to replace an experienced officer. Some deterioration in the quality of the work at this Institute seems inevitable in the future unless there are sufficient experienced officers to provide adequate supervision.

Dr. J. K. Lucas returned from study leave in October on completing the course for the Diploma in Clinical Pathology in London. Mr. de Witt was granted two years study leave and left on the 21st September to work for a Ph.D. in biochemistry at Edinburgh.

82. ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.—Those Divisions and Branches of the Institute that undertake routine diagnostic examinations continue to complain that the burden of this work increases year by year. This is the natural result of the expansion of the medical services, and the increase will continue as new hospitals are built and the medical services are extended still further. But more staff and more equipment will be needed if these demands on the diagnostic services of the Institute are to be properly met. The increase in work also necessarily entails the expenditure of more laboratory requisites, although the vote for these annually recurrent charges for 1959 was actually reduced.

83. MISCELLANEOUS.—The D.P.H. class from the University of Malaya in Singapore visited the Federation for a week, and the Institute staff gave them talks and demonstrations on public health subjects as before.

There were numerous visitors to the Institute throughout the year, and several holders of W.H.O. travelling fellowships came to study our work on malaria and filariasis.

84. BACTERIOLOGY AND SEROLOGY.—*Tuberculosis*.—The resistance of strains of the tubercle bacillus to the drugs commonly used seems to be increasing. In 1958 it was reported that partial resistance to one or other of the drugs was found in 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the strains tested. During 1959, 290 strains of the tubercle bacillus were tested for sensitivity to streptomycin, PAS and isoniazid. Four of the strains were found to be completely resistant to all three, and 67 per cent of the strains showed a varying degree of resistance to one or more of these drugs. New antibiotics, however, are constantly being discovered to which these organisms are sensitive. Sixty-five strains of the tubercle bacillus were chosen at random, and were all found to be completely sensitive to the new antibiotic kanamycin. Whether or not strains of the tubercle bacillus will later develop resistance to this antibiotic is unknown.

Leprosy.—A trial of the efficacy of BCG as a protection against leprosy has been commenced. It is hoped that when these patients are resurveyed in 5 or 10 years time that it will be possible to determine its efficacy.

Salmonella Infections.—Strains of *S. typhi* continue to be sent to Melbourne for phage typing. This is proving to be very valuable in determining the source of infection in small outbreaks of disease. For example, an outbreak of typhoid fever in a family was investigated. They had probably been infected at a picnic and there were several hawkers at the picnic site, but it was found that only one of these hawkers was excreting *S. typhi* of the same phage type as the strain isolated from the family.

Six different species of salmonella were isolated from patients during the year.

Outbreaks of Disease.—An outbreak of sore throat among students was found to be due to a haemolytic streptococcus. An outbreak of food poisoning in a school in Kelantan was found to be caused by staphylococcus aureus.

Vaccine Production.—During the year 87,650 ml of cholera vaccine and 38,350 ml of typhoid vaccine were manufactured.

There were two mass vaccination campaigns during the year, and 4.5 million doses of vaccine lymph were supplied.

85. BIOCHEMISTRY.—The Division of Biochemistry was almost entirely preoccupied with routine work throughout the year. A number of dieldrin estimations were undertaken as a check on the efficiency of house spraying. A trial was made of estimating the cystine content of hair as an index of protein deficiency. It seems to be reliable, but is too laborious a method for general use.

86. ENTOMOLOGY—*Malaria*.—There was some increase in malaria in several parts of the country during April, May and June, as a result of an increase in the numbers of *A. maculatus*. The increase in the numbers of *A. maculatus* was probably the result of the unusual rainfall distribution at the end of 1958 and in the first half of this year.

Malaria has never been considered important in the Kelantan plain, but the number of patients with malaria in hospital is always surprisingly high. Trengganu and Kelantan were visited to investigate this paradox. The Senior Health Officer, Kelantan, undertook a parasite survey in the Malay Schools in the plain, and a parasite rate of 12 per cent was found. A report was made of this investigation (IMR Report No. 59) and it is hoped to identify the vector in 1960.

A pictorial key for adult female anopheles has now been completed, and one for larvae will be issued later. A booklet on anti-malarial drainage, based on the lectures of Dr. Scharff, has been printed and issued.

Insecticides.—Wall tests for efficiency of insecticides used as house sprays, and susceptibility tests of insects were continued throughout the year. Strains of bed bugs have been found to develop resistance to dieldrin and DDT. They had not been exposed to malathion and were fully susceptible, but it is possible that they are capable to developing resistance to it as well.

87. MALARIA.—Therapeutic trials of chloroquine and amodiaquine, with the addition, at times, of primaquine to destroy gametocytes, continued for the first half of the year.

88. FILARIASIS—*Control*.—Trials of drug control in rural areas were continued, and further mass treatment was given to all with positive films and to any who had not had a full course previously.

Insecticide Control.—Five years of residual spraying of houses, twice a year, has not shown any significant reduction in infection, but control by combining the two methods appears to be very effective.

89. PARASITOLOGY:

1. *W. Malayi*.—Man is the dominant host, and the vector is *Mansonioides* spp. The periodic, and semi-periodic, forms differ in their response to control methods, but the distribution of these two forms is still not fully known.
2. *W. Bancrofti*.—Some infection with *W. bancrofti* has been found in Singgora, where the vector appears to be *A. letifer*.
3. *W. Pahangi*.—has been found as a natural infection of monkeys, cats and a slow loris, but it seems to be primarily a parasite of carnivores.

90. NUTRITION—*Nutritional Anaemia*.—Megaloblastic anaemia is mainly found in Indians; it is rare in Chinese men and has not been seen in Malay men. It may be associated with an iron deficiency as well. Twenty-one per cent of the patients with nutritional anaemia are found to have a deficiency of Vitamin B12, and an eighth of

these have malabsorption which is readily corrected by aureomycin. Nearly all of them are deficient in folic acid, and folic acid alone has been found adequate for the treatment of megaloblastic anaemia.

Iron Deficiency.—This is mainly found in Chinese and Malays, and is usually associated with a heavy hookworm infection.

Protein Malnutrition.—Visits were paid to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in and around Kuala Lumpur, and 5 per cent to 30 per cent of the children showed evidence of protein and Vitamin A deficiency. A survey of the nutrition of infants and small children in Parit area of Perak has been completed and the report is now being printed. The diet of the average toddler in a poor home in Kuala Lumpur is being investigated.

Miscellaneous.—The birth weights and growth patterns of different races are now being compiled. During the year a dietary enquiry from the Federation Armed Forces was completed, and other dietary enquiries were made for the College of Agriculture and St. Joseph's Training College. These enquiries have shown that there is a general tendency for the amount of Vitamin A, ascorbic acid and riboflavin to be too low. Trials of various food supplements were made during the year. Skim milk powder was tried, and a leaflet for Health Nurses on the methods of its use was compiled. A small trial of a multi-purpose food was made, but the quantity was inadequate for any conclusions to be drawn and it is hoped to make a further trial with an adequate quantity later. Fish Flour—A preliminary trial of fish flour shows that it is acceptable and an extended trial will be held later.

In the course of the year 20 lectures and discussions on diet nutrition were given to various groups.

91. *PATHOLOGY.*—The Division of Pathology was largely pre-occupied with routine work throughout the year, but the study of racial variations in the frequency of the different cancers was continued.

92. *MEDICAL ZOOLOGY.*—Dr. Audy and Dr. Turner left under the Malayanisation scheme during the year, so only Mr. Macdonald was left to continue the varied activities of the division. Fortunately, the collaboration of former officers enabled much of the research work to be continued.

Zoonoses.—The work of the Division continues to be concentrated upon the zoonoses, and especially on the vectors of their arthropod-borne diseases. Surveys of the rat population were made in a number of different areas. The serum from the various rats was collected and examined for the presence of antibodies to the viruses which have been isolated from mosquitoes and ticks. One hundred and fifty-three species of animals were collected during the year, and their ectoparasites were identified and enumerated. The isolation of viruses from ticks and mites found on animals was continued.

93. *VIRUS RESEARCH—Poliomyelitis.*—The structural alterations for the polio research unit were completed during the year but all the equipment has not yet been obtained, and we still await the help of a visiting Virologist. However, the method of making a

serological survey to determine the percentage of the population at risk was discussed, and preliminary plans for the survey have been made.

Rabies.—No cases of rabies among animals were found during the year.

Smallpox.—There were two outbreaks of smallpox during the year, and the virus was isolated from three patients in April and from seven in December.

Leptospirosis.—The SEL tests have been proved to be simple and reliable for the diagnosis of leptospirosis. Serum surveys have shown that leptospirosis is hyper-endemic in certain areas of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Perak. Surveys are now being made in other parts of the country to discover if there are also hyperendemic areas elsewhere. Leptospirosis has been found to be common in certain snakes, but so far they have not been shown to be capable of transmitting the disease.

94. US ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT.—This unit continues to investigate the virus and rickettsial diseases in man, and to study their vectors and possible reservoirs of disease in animals. A number of viruses have been isolated from mosquitoes and ticks and their importance as a cause of disease in man is being evaluated.

Q Fever.—Q fever is an occasional cause of P.U.O. in man, but it is not an important public health problem as very little occurs either in man or animals in Malaya.

Rickettsial Disease.—A possible tick-borne type of typhus has been found in Malaya, and also a new chigger vector of scrub-typhus.

95. PERAK BRANCH LABORATORY.—This laboratory is mainly concerned with routine investigations for the State of Perak, but during the year trials were made of Teepol instead of bile salts in MacConkey's medium. It was found to be quite successful in the isolation of Coliform organisms in water, and has the advantages of being much cheaper and more uniform in quality than bile salts.

96. PENANG BRANCH LABORATORY.—This laboratory undertakes the diagnostic and public health examinations for the State of Penang, and also does some routine tests for Kedah and Perlis. It is also the yellow fever inoculation centre for the North of Malaya.

Bacteriology.—Several strains of enteropathic *E. coli* have been isolated from infants suffering from gastro-enteritis. These strains may give rise to cross-infection in wards. They are usually sensitive to chloramphenicol but a few are developing resistance.

97. LEPROSARIA.—There are five leper institutions in the Federation—Sungei Buloh in Selangor, Pulau Jerejak in Penang, Leper Settlement, Johore Bahru, Leper Hospitals in Kota Bharu (Kelantan) and Kuala Trengganu. The total number of beds provided is 3,434 and the number of inmates remaining at the end of 1959 was 3,340.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory and there was no outbreak of any dangerous infectious disease.

98. SUNGEI BULOH SETTLEMENT.—Sungei Buloh Settlement, situated about 13 miles away from the Federal Capital is the Premier Leprosarium and accommodates over 2,400 inmates. With its extensive facilities it is virtually a General Hospital for leprosy sufferers. All ailments of the patients both medical and surgical are attended to at the institution itself and only the very difficult are referred to an outside Specialist. The Sungei Buloh Settlement has continued to receive increased publicity in countries abroad, and draws an increasing number of foreign visitors, who are invariably impressed by the institution and the fact that it is completely Government supported. The Leprosarium has chalet accommodation for 2,000 patients, which includes a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, dormitory accommodation for 200 school children, ward accommodation for 300 acute patients and ward accommodation for 200 crippled patients. All patients except those in the crippled ward and those admitted to the acute wards for special treatment and nursing, are given ambulatory treatment at the two out-patient treatment clinics situated centrally amidst the chalets. The Healthy Staff is kept to the minimum and about 600 patients are usefully employed by the Government as a labour force for maintaining various requisites of the institution and each is paid an allowance.

There were 18 births in the Settlement and most of these were taken over by the patients' relatives.

During the year there were 530 new admissions against a total of 426 discharges. The number of patients remaining at the end of the year was 2,434 and the distribution of population was as follows:

Race	Males		Females		Boys		Girls		Infants		Total
Chinese ..	1,174	..	500	..	132	..	62	..	4	..	1,872
Indians ..	210	..	22	..	1	..	1	..	—	..	234
Malays ..	206	..	51	..	28	..	14	..	2	..	301
Others ..	20	..	4	..	3	..	—	..	—	..	27
<hr/>											
Total ..	1,610		577		164		77		6		2,434

Due to publicity and the good work at the Sungei Buloh Settlement a number of foreigners gained illegal entry to the Federation with the sole purpose of seeking treatment at Sungei Buloh Settlement. While the Immigration authorities are making investigations, the medical authorities have no alternative, but to admit these foreigners for treatment, in view of their infectivity.

Medical Treatment.—Diamino-diphenyl Sulphone (D.D.S.) continued to be the drug in usage. Adults were continued on injections of D.D.S., 400 mgms bi-weekly.

CIBA 1906, a comparatively new drug was introduced during 1959 and a trial proved that this new drug was as effective as D.D.S., and had some therapeutic advantages over D.D.S. The only drawbacks were the higher cost and daily administration of the new drug.

All non-leprous medical conditions were also attended to at the Sungei Buloh Settlement Hospital.

Surgical Treatment.—General and Reconstructive Surgery continued to progress. Patients have come to appreciate the value of plastic and orthopaedic surgery and there is a large waiting list of surgical patients who would like their appearances and the functions of the limbs restored. 620 operations were performed in the operating theatre and over a thousand minor operations in the wards.

Dental Clinic.—The arrangement whereby a Dental Surgeon from Kuala Lumpur pays weekly visits to Sungei Buloh Settlement to supervise the Dental work was continued. The number of patients treated in 1959 had dropped from 849 to 633 but the total number of treatments given remained approximately the same as in 1958. The number of complete sets of dentures made and supplied in 1959 had arisen from 214 to 234. Steady progress has been maintained. The present location and accommodation for the dental clinic has proved insufficient.

Physiotherapy.—As a result of lack of staff, only hot wax bath treatment was being undertaken. Towards the end of 1959 a trial was carried out to produce Latex Shoes to fit individual leprosy patients with anaesthetic feet in order to prevent recurrent trophic ulcers. This had been successful and will be a permanent feature in future.

Occupational Therapy.—The previous Occupational Therapist left in August 1959 and was replaced by another temporary Occupational Therapist who subsequently worked full-time. Under her charge, the activities of the Section expanded. A gift of weaving equipment was donated by the Asia Foundation and as a result, handloom weaving was introduced. Other activities in carpentry, wood turning, basketry, dress making, embroidery and rattan weaving continued. The products were displayed and sold to the public during the MAHA exhibition.

X'ray Department.—All X'ray work in connection with Sungei Buloh Settlement patients was done here, including specialised examinations like intravenous pyelogram, barium meals and cholecystograms, etc.

All new admissions were photographed with special emphasis on lesions, patches and other visible signs of leprosy. This served not only as an identification but also as a pictorial record of the patients state on admission. In addition pre and post operative records in black and white and colour were being maintained. Cinematographic work in connection with plastic surgery and cases of educational interest was carried out.

Though the post of Radiographer had not been filled, this section was efficiently run by an X'ray Assistant who has since passed the final examination of the Institute of Radiographers, Australia.

Research.—Dr. J. A. McFadzean left the Settlement in March, 1959, to return to the United Kingdom and he was replaced by Dr. M. F. R. Waters.

The principal research carried out has been a full scale drug trial of macrocyclon in lepromatous leprosy. In addition, the

survey of Pulau Ketam largely carried out in 1958 by Dr. McFadzean and Dr. Bhagwan Singh (Acting Senior Bacteriologist, Institute for Medical Research) was completed.

Animal experiments using macaque monkeys and syrian hamsters were initiated.

The investigation, by serial biopsy, of the response to sulphones, has been continued and largescale immunological investigations, including both lepromatous and tuberculoid patients and also patients in reaction, have been commenced.

Out-Patient Clinic.—The Kuala Lumpur Leprosy Clinic, situated in the General Hospital, was continued to be run by the Sungei Buloh Settlement. Twice weekly clinics were held both to see new patients and also to attend to the follow up of discharged patients.

Healthy Out-Patient Clinic.—The Healthy Out-Patient Clinic in Sungei Buloh Settlement continued to attend to the Staff of the Sungei Buloh Settlement and other Government Institutions nearby. In addition the healthy population in the suburban area were also attended to for emergencies.

Settlement Workshops.—The Settlement Workshop attends to every conceivable maintenance for the equipment and furniture of this Institution. The Artificial Limb Centre produced 22 new limbs and attended to 107 limb repairs. Over 280 artificial appliances were also made.

Inmate Police and Fire-Fighting Department.—The Inmate Police and the Fire Brigade continued their good work during the year.

There was only one case of serious crime of assault and the patient was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Travers School.—This School is within the Settlement and admits boys and girls suffering from leprosy.

1959 was a busy year at this school as it had an enrolment of 229 infected children. The 4 candidates who appeared for the Lower School Certificate Examination were all successful.

Patients' Council.—This Council was most active during 1959. A Community Centre was acquired and it was a gift from the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board. A Sports Pavilion was built by the patients themselves as a monument to late Dr. A. Gordon Ryrie. Both adult and children's Playing fields were erected.

Community Hall.—The new Community Hall built at Sungei Buloh Settlement was officially opened by the Honourable the Prime Minister.

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

99. There are two large mental hospitals in the Federation, one at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak with 3,000 beds and the other at Tampoi with 1,200 beds. At the end of the year the number of patients remaining in these institutions was 5,726. The corresponding figure for the year 1958 was 5,529 thus showing an increase of 197 patients during 1959. The table below shows the return of inmates in both these institutions for the year 1959:

RETURN OF INMATES FOR THE YEAR 1959

SUMMARY OF NATIONALITIES

Nationalities	Remaining at the end of 31-12-58	Admissions	Deaths	Total Cases Treated	Remaining at the end of 31-12-59
Malaysians	1,482	716	36	2,198	1,506
Chinese	3,349	1,305	95	4,654	3,488
Indians	629	507	29	1,136	657
Others	69	36	—	105	75
Total	5,529	2,564	160	8,093	5,726

Daily Average Number of Inmates for 1959 5,565

Number of Beds (official Number) 4,200

During the year a Mental Patients Welfare Association has been formed for the Federation of Malaya with the object of making the public interested in the mental patients and their problems in relation to preventive care and rehabilitation. Attempts are being made by the Association in resettling mental patients. Further land for the pilot scheme has been asked so that a start in rehabilitation of mental patients can begin. It will be very encouraging if this Association can work under the Social Welfare Department so that the stigma attached to mental patients kept in institutions for the mentally ill may be removed.

A Psychiatric Unit was started in Penang General Hospital with 30 beds during March, 1959, and one of the Medical Officers who had been working at the Central Mental Hospital was posted there. It is noticed that this unit is useful in Penang and further there is a tendency for reduction of admissions to the Central Mental Hospital from that area. It is further contemplated to open such psychiatric units in State Hospitals all over the Federation. Such a step would meet the needs of the respective areas much more effectively.

100. CENTRAL MENTAL HOSPITAL, TANJONG RAMBUTAN.—The number of admissions for the year under review was 1,584 as compared with 1,782 for the year 1958. There were 1,320 discharges of whom 554 were graded as recovered, 746 as relieved and 20 as not improved. The number of deaths was 114 as against 93 in 1958 and the death rate was 2.0 per cent as against 1.6 per cent during the previous year.

General Treatment.—The hospital has now been made to function with greater amount of freedom for the patients by removing partitions which divided major enclosures, and providing them with greater recreational facilities and by keeping the doors open in the wards day and night.

General physical treatment is available in the infirmaries and adjacent wards both in the male and female sides. The main types of Psychiatric Treatment are:

(a) E.C.T.;

(b) Insulin Shock Therapy;

- (c) Modified Insulin Therapy which comprises of
 - (i) Insulin and Nicotinic Acid,
 - (ii) Insulin and Histamine;
- (d) Group Analysis (Group Psychotherapy);
- (e) Continuous Narcosis;
- (f) Hormonal Treatment, and
- (g) Anti-syphilitic Treatment.

In addition Occupational Therapy is also freely carried out. A new open type shed has been erected where more patients can be put to work in a cheerful and comfortable atmosphere.

Farms.—There are 13 farms covering an area of about 300 acres with about 300 patients to help in the farm work as their occupational therapy. The main products are vegetables, fruits, cocoanuts and poultry.

The following are some of the items produced during the year:

	1959	1958
Leafy Fruits and Root		
Vegetables	492,384 Katties	331,687 Katties
Papayas	1,480 "	595 "
Pomeloos	4,260 "	4,032 "
Rambutans	8,141 "	1,984 "
Cocoanuts	11,534 in No.	8,771 in No.
Chikus	16,030 "	10,970 "
Avocade Pears	2,660 "	245 "

101. MENTAL HOSPITAL, TAMPOI.—The service at the Mental Hospital, Tampoi continued to aim at providing for increased facilities and amenities for the patients with special emphasis on early rehabilitation and social readjustment. It was a year not without satisfying rewards, however.

During the year 1,065 patients were admitted into the Institution. Although the total admission in 1959 was greater than in 1958 it is noteworthy that the nett increase in total number of patients was only about 50% of the annual natural increase in patient population rate as compared to previous years. The more liberal use of tranquillisers in suitable cases combined with intensified graded Occupational and Diversional Therapy have perhaps largely contributed to a greater number of patients being rendered suitable for discharge.

The total number of patients discharged during 1959 was 967 as against 841 in the previous year and the number of patients died was 46. At the end of the year 1,498 patients remained as against 1,446 on 31st December, 1958.

Electric Convulsive Therapy and Tranquillisers continue to be the chief forms of therapy aided by graded Occupational and Diversional Therapy.

Occupational and Diversional Therapy continues to assume increasing importance in the lives of patients and indirectly contribute also to the general economy of the Institution. It furnishes an outlet whereby the disordered mental processes of the patients are channelled into guided physical expressions by useful occupations.

Special mention must be made here of the interest and help rendered by members of the Johore State Welfare Committee Mental Welfare Branch Committee, a voluntary organisation which has actively interested in the Welfare of the patients.

The Government of India presented an Indian Weaving Loom to the patients engaged in Occupational Therapy in July, 1959.

MEDICAL STORES AND PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY

102. STORES BRANCH.—There are two large Central Medical Stores situated in Kuala Lumpur and Penang which perform the functions of procurement and supply of all medical stores to the Medical Department throughout the Federation and in addition maintain the supply of common-user stores to other Government Departments.

The acute shortage of stores accommodation still hampers the efficient working of the stores organisation. A large godown was rented in Kuala Lumpur which, to a limited extent, relieved the congestion at the bulk store situated at Batu Village.

Due to the expansion of medical services there was a further demand on the stores. During the year 231 Indents for Unallocated Stores to the approximate value of \$3.611 million were despatched to the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations. In addition \$910,000 worth of stores were purchased by tender locally. As in the past, wherever possible, tenders are invited from the Crown Agents and also from local agents and firms in the Federation of Malaya, and in many cases it is found that the c.i.f. prices quoted from the Crown Agents are the lowest. The value of stock held on the Unallocated Stores Account on the 31st December, 1959 was \$7,654,433.46.

103. PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.—In 1959 additional equipment as follows were installed at the Pharmaceutical Laboratory which resulted in the increased output of manufactured preparations:

- 1 Steam Boiler capable of producing 1,500 pounds per hour.
- 3 Distillers each having an output of 20 gallons of distilled water per hour.
- 1 Automatic ampoule filling and sealing machine.
- 1 Automatic ampoule cutting machine.
- 1 Mixing Tank 100 gallon.
- 1 Electric Stirrer (Emulsifier)

The most important feature in the abovementioned improvement was the erection of a 3,000-gallon Water Storage Tank towards the end of the year. This tank has completely removed the inconvenience and constant worry caused by the shortage and uncertainty of water supply in the laboratory.

Over 100 tons of galenicals were prepared in addition to 90,000 $\times \frac{1}{2}$ pt. M.R.C. (Medical Research Council) Bottles of Steriled Intravenous Solutions.

It is not possible, owing to the limited space, to further develop the Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

104. DISPENSERS' TRAINING COURSE.—The eleven trainee Dispensers completed their 1958 to 1959 Session on 4th September, 1959 and reported to their respective stations for duty on 7th September, 1959.

105. PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—With the introduction of the new Degree Course in Bachelor of Pharmacy at the University of Malaya it was encouraging to note that more students are becoming interested in Pharmacy as a career in Government Service. Hospitals throughout the country are very short of pharmaceutical officers.

ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCE CENTRE

106. The Orthopaedic Appliance Centre was incorporated into the Orthopaedic Unit of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur during the latter part of the year. The Orthopaedic Surgeon was made the immediate superior to the Superintendent of the Centre and this was found to be more satisfactory as there is close supervision maintained in the running of the Centre.

The production of artificial limbs and appliances during the year 1959 has been more than in previous years.

During the year 64 artificial legs with feet, 19 peg legs, 2 syme legs, 209 orthopaedic appliances, 5 artificial arms and various other equipment were produced.

Throughout the year the Workshop has been kept busy due to the fact that there had been a regular flow of orders from the General Public as well as from Government Departments. In addition this Centre also manufactured equipments such as Dressing Trolleys, Ward Screens, Food Trolleys, Oxygen Tents, Instrument Tables, Bedside Adjustment Tables for the Government Medical Stores, Kuala Lumpur.

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL

The Medical Council is constituted under the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952.

The Medical Council consists of:

- (a) The Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya;
- (b) The Director of Medical Services, State of Singapore;
- (c) One medical officer in the public service of the Federation to be appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare;
- (d) One medical officer in the public service of the State of Singapore to be nominated by the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of the State of Singapore and appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare;
- (e) Three registered medical practitioners to be nominated by the Council of the University of Malaya and appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare;
- (f) Seven registered medical practitioners resident in the Federation to be elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in the Federation and five registered medical practitioners resident in the State of Singapore to be elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in the State of Singapore.

The Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya, is the President of the Medical Council.

During the year two meetings of the Medical Council were held on 31st January, 1959, and 19th September, 1959.

Dr. A. A. Cameron was the Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya, and President of the Medical Council until 23rd September, 1959, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement. He was succeeded by Dr. Mohd. Din bin Ahmad. At the meeting of Council held on 19th September, 1959, several members spoke in appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Dr. Cameron, first as an elected member and then as its President.

Changes in the elected members of Council during the year occurred due to the resignation of one member (Dr. C. E. Smith) resident in the State of Singapore and to the expiry of the term of office of three members (Dr. M. E. Tiruchelvam, Dr. R. K. Thirupad and Dr. S. G. Rajahram) resident in the Federation of Malaya. The elections held in accordance with Regulations 12-24 of the Medical Registration Regulations, 1955, to fill these vacancies resulted as follows. Dr. Lim Kee Loo was elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in Singapore while Dr. Lim Kee Jin, Dr. M. E. Tiruchelvam and Dr. Haji Megat Khas bin Megat Omar were elected by those resident in the Federation of Malaya.

On the departure of Dr. R. Calderwood on 1st June, 1959, on leave prior to retirement, Dr. Ho Yuen, a medical officer in the public service of the State of Singapore was nominated by the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of the State of Singapore and appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Federation of Malaya, as a member of Council.

The General Medical Council do not regard the period of student internship or pre-registration clinical training which now forms part of the undergraduate curriculum at Indian Universities as affording experience of the kind required for full registration in the United Kingdom. Persons holding such degrees are therefore not regarded as eligible for full registration in the United Kingdom until they have completed another year's service as a House Officer in the usual way. It was decided by Council to abide by this ruling.

The Federation Government was approached by the Japanese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur on the question of recognising Japanese qualifications. This matter was referred to the Medical Council, but Council was not in favour of considering this subject without ascertaining (a) the present academical standard in Japan; (b) the feelings of the General Medical Council and (c) whether Malayan medical degrees would be accepted in Japan. With regard to (a) and (b) information had been received from the General Medical Council to the effect that that body was contemplating neither the recognition of Japanese qualifications nor a reassessment of the standard of medical education in that country. Since it was not possible to carry out an inspection of the Japanese universities or hospitals with a view to determining whether they could be given recognition it was felt that Council should follow the lead of the General Medical Council.

Another important matter considered by Council was sick leave for house doctors. Council decided that sick leave up to 14 days over the whole period of their housemanship may be granted to house doctors, in addition to the casual leave of 14 days to which they are eligible within each of the two periods of housemanship under the Government Scheme of Service applicable to them. If the sick leave of any house doctor exceeds 14 days, then the term of his housemanship should be extended by a corresponding number of days.

A defect in the Ordinance was duly rectified by an amendment to the Ordinance by which the Medical Council is empowered to accept experience gained in other countries as not less extensive than house doctor's experience gained in "Approved" hospitals in Malaya or the United Kingdom.

Mr. K. V. Ramaswamy Iyer relinquished his appointment as Secretary to the Medical Council on 3-3-59 when he went on sick leave and was subsequently boarded out. Mrs. Tan Hoi Lin took over from him and carried out the duties of Secretary until 19th September, 1959, when she handed over the secretaryship to Mr. Boey Kim Loon who was transferred back as Personal Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya.

At the beginning of the year there were 924 medical practitioners on the register. During the year 89 were registered, 19 transferred from Singapore and 5 transferred to Singapore from the Federation. The total number on the register at the end of the year was therefore 1,027. In addition 34 medical graduates were granted provisional registration to complete their resident service of 12 months as house doctors before obtaining full registration.

The distribution of registered medical practitioners by race and State was as in the statement attached.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

(As on 31-12-1959)

State	GOVERNMENT SERVICE						PRIVATE PRACTICE OR OTHER ACTIVITIES						GRAND TOTAL		
	Euro-peans	Malays	Chinese	Indians and Cey-lonese	Eura-sians	Others	Total	Euro-peans	Malays	Chinese	Indians and Cey-lonese	Eura-sians		Others	Total
Penang ..	15	3	22	22	—	—	62	20	2	64	13	3	—	102	164
Malacca ..	5	2	2	16	—	1	26	7	1	8	7	2	—	25	51
Perak ..	15	2	13	40	3	—	73	21	5	55	26	3	1	111	184
Selangor ..	43	8	26	55	3	1	136	51	2	52	49	7	—	161	297
N. Sembilan	12	1	1	13	—	—	27	6	2	8	10	3	—	29	56
Pahang ..	3	—	1	17	—	—	21	3	—	8	8	1	—	20	41
Johore ..	10	4	15	30	1	—	60	15	2	33	14	—	—	64	124
Kelantan ..	4	2	—	12	1	—	19	3	4	2	3	—	—	12	31
Trengganu ..	7	1	—	5	—	1	14	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	17
Kedah ..	4	6	4	15	—	—	29	7	1	6	13	—	—	27	56
Perlis ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	6
TOTAL ..	118	29	84	229	8	3	471	135	20	236	145	19	1	556	1,027

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF THE DENTAL BOARD

The constitution of the Dental Board is as follows:

- (a) the Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya, ex-officio (*Chairman*);
- (b) the Director of Medical Services, Singapore, ex-officio;
- (c) a Registered Dentist or Medical Practitioner nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya and appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (d) the Professor of Dental Surgery, University of Malaya, Singapore;
- (e) the Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental), Federation of Malaya, ex-officio;
- (f) the Chief Dental Officer, Singapore, ex-officio;
- (g) two Dental Surgeons practising in the Federation of Malaya nominated by the Malayan Dental Association, to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (h) a Dental Surgeon practising in the Colony of Singapore nominated by the Malayan Dental Association, to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (i) a Registered Dentist in Division II nominated by the Central Malaya Chinese Dentists' Association, and appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Membership.—The following are members:

Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad (*Chairman*);
Mr. Abdul Karim bin Nawab Din (*Secretary*);
Dr. Ho Yuen;
Professor E. S. Monteiro;
Professor R. J. S. Tickle;
Mr. Wong Mook Qui;
Mr. T. E. Tay, O.B.E.;
Mr. Leong Min On;
Mr. Loh Guan Kheng;
Mr. E. Chin Wah.

2. *Legal Advisers.*—Messrs. Presgrave and Matthews, Advocates and Solicitors, Penang, remain our legal advisers.

3. *Committee on Amendments.*—This Committee has finalised all the amendments required. The Board accepted the report, and now awaits the Honourable Minister of Health's final comments, together with the Attorney General's draft.

4. *Meetings of the Board.*—The Board met twice during the year and transacted its business of Registration, removing names from the Register and considering applications for re-Registration of names. It also considered the final draft of the Amendments. It also ordered a formal inquiry to be held to hear the case of a Registered Dentist fined in court for offences against the Registration of Dentists Ordinance, 1948.

The attendance of Members of the Board for the Meetings has been excellent as usual.

5. *Inspection of Dental Premises of Div. II Dentists.*—This was carried out as usual by Dental Officers, under the supervision of Senior Dental Officers.

The general standard of premises of Registered Dentists shows improvement both in equipment and the cleanliness of their premises, especially in the larger towns.

In the smaller villages the premises do not permit such elaborate equipment, as many of them do not have electrical supply, but attention is paid to see that they are clean.

6. *Illegal Dentistry.*—Very good information was received during the year, where such practices exist, and all were thoroughly investigated by Dental Officers. Successful prosecution in court resulted in four cases, and others because of the attention of Dental Officers closed down. A few still remain, as evidence that will result in a successful prosecution was not available, due to hostile witnesses. However when the new Amendments become law it will be able to deal with this problem more efficiently.

7. *The Dental Register.*—Details are attached. These show a gain of 14 Dentists in Division I for the year and a loss of six in Division II.

The total number of Division I Dentists on the Register at the end of December 1959 is 133, and that of Division II Dentists 473.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL REGISTER, 1959

DIVISION I

No. on Dental Register as on 1-1-59	119
No. Registered during 1959	19
No. Restored to the Register during 1959 ..	1
No. Removed during 1959	6
<hr/>	
Total on Register at end of 1959 ..	133
<hr/>	
No. in Government Service	91
No. in Private Practice	42

DIVISION II

No. on Register as on 1-1-59	479
No. Re-registered during 1959	4
No. Removed during 1959	10
Total on Register at end of 1959 ..	<u>473</u>

DENTISTS IN STATES

State	Division I	Division II
Perak	24 ..	79
Selangor	25 ..	93
Negri Sembilan	11 ..	28
Pahang	8 ..	22
Kedah	7 ..	33
Kelantan	8 ..	17
Trengganu	2 ..	11
Penang and Province Wellesley	19 ..	58
Malacca	10 ..	27
Johore	15 ..	98
Perlis	1 ..	7
ON STUDY LEAVE.. .. .	3 ..	—
	<u>133</u>	<u>473</u>

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE PHARMACY BOARD

The constitution of the Board is as follows:

- (a) the Director of Medical Services, Federation of Malaya, ex-officio (*Chairman*);
- (b) the Director of Medical Services, Singapore, ex-officio;
- (c) one person nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, and appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (d) one pharmacist in the public service of the Federation to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (e) one pharmacist in the public service of the Colony to be appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (f) one representative from the Department of Chemistry, nominated by the Director of Chemistry and appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (g) two persons, not in the public service of the Federation or of the Colony of Singapore, nominated by the Association or Associations representing pharmacists in private practice and appointed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The following members constituted the Board at the end of the year:

Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad (*President and Registrar*)

Dr. Ho Yuen

Mr. A. I. Biggs

Mr. J. Hanam

Mr. S. Kanagalingam

Mr. Yeo Kung Hai

Mr. Ng Ek Ho

Mr. S. R. Mittra.

2. On the retirement of Dr. A. A. Cameron, Mr. A. F. Caldwell and Mr. D. E. Lovett, Dr. Mohamed Din bin Ahmad, Mr. J. Hanam and Mr. S. Kanagalingam respectively took over their places.

Mr. K. Ponniah acted as *Secretary*.

3. At the commencement of the year there were 60 pharmacists on the register, two persons were registered as pharmacists during the year and one left the Federation bringing the total to 61 at the end of the year.

A statement showing the distribution is attached.

4. There were nine bodies corporate at the beginning of the year which remained at the figure at the end of the year.

5. One person was registered as a pupil pharmacist during the year.

6. Although it was hoped that the Amendments to the Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance, 1951 and the Regulations made thereunder would be passed by the Legislature in 1959, due to the pressure of work in the office of the Attorney-General, this was not possible.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHARMACY BOARD, FEDERATION OF MALAYA FOR THE YEAR 1959

Number of registered Pharmacists on the register as at 1-1-59	60
Number registered during the year	2
<i>Less</i> number left the Federation	1
Number on the register as on 31-12-59	61

Number of registered pharmacists by race:

Chinese	46
Europeans	5
Indians	6
Ceylonese	4
	61

Number of registered pharmacists in Government Service	16
Number of registered pharmacists in private firms	45
Number admitted under Section 6 (2)	16

Number of registered pharmacists in each State:

Perak	11
Selangor	20
Negri Sembilan	2
Penang	17
Malacca	3
Johore	5
Kelantan	2
Kedah	1
	61

Number registered as Bodies Corporate	9
Number registered as Bodies Corporate by race:	
Europeans	2
Chinese	5
Indians	2
	9

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE NURSING BOARD

The Constitution of the Board is as follows:

- (a) four ex-officio members who shall be—
 - (i) the Director of Medical Services;
 - (ii) a Medical Officer in the Government services; nominated by the Director of Medical Services;
 - (iii) the Principal Matron, Federation of Malaya;
 - (iv) a Sister Tutor nominated by the Principal Matron;
- (b) three persons not connected with the nursing profession to be appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare; and
- (c) eleven registered nurses to be appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, one of whom shall be a registered male nurse.

The Director of Medical Services will be ex-officio Chairman of the Board and Registrar of the Board, except in the case of enrolment of Assistant Nurses where the State Head of the Medical Department shall be the Registrar. The Principal Matron, Federation of Malaya, shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

Legislation.—No new legislation.

Meetings.—Two meetings were held during the year: on 3rd February and 18th September. The main items discussed and agreed were:

1. Finalisation of the Regulations for the Conduct of Examinations.
2. Course of Training for Assistant Health Nurses.
3. Standards to be observed in the Preliminary Training School.
4. Recognition of the Assunta Foundation as a Training School.

Examination.—Nursing Board Preliminary and Final Examinations were held three times during the year as under:

Preliminary Examination— Three Examinations

No. of Entries	..	..	..	200
„ Passes	..	..	..	185
„ Failures	..	..	..	15

Final Examination— Three Examinations

No. of Entries	..	..	..	42
„ Passes	..	..	..	40
„ Failures	..	..	..	2

Nurses in Training as at 31-12-59—

Female	..	..	..	..	310
Male	..	..	..	..	47
					357

Registration of Nurses—

Total shown in the Register as at 31-12-1959..	..	1,639
In Government Service ..	..	1,427
In Non-Government Service ..	..	212
	—	1,639

Distribution by Race of Registered Nurses—

Malay ..	..	148
Chinese ..	..	867
Indian ..	..	273
Others ..	..	351
	—	1,639

Distribution by Sex—

Female ..	..	1,422
Male ..	..	217
	—	1,639

Registered Nurses Training—

Locally trained ..	..	1,318
Trained outside Malaya ..	..	321
	—	1,639

Assistant Nurses Examination:

Preliminary Examination— 11 Examinations

No. of Entries ..	..	69
„ Passes ..	..	63
„ Failures ..	..	6

Final Examination— 29 Examinations

No. of Entries ..	..	133
„ Passes ..	..	123
„ Failures ..	..	10

Pupil Assistant Nurses in Training on 31-12-1959 .. 280

No. of Enrolled Assistant Nurses as at 31-12-1959 .. 917

Distribution by Race of Assistant Nurses—

Malay ..	..	451
Chinese ..	..	331
Indian ..	..	108
Others ..	..	27
	—	917

TABLE 1
IN-PATIENTS

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959

INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES FOR TABULATION OF MORBIDITY
AND MORTALITY—(See footnote.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES					
A 1	001-008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.. ..	3,038	8,188	11,226	900	3,072
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system ..	35	150	185	74	24
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	2	58	60	18	5
A 4	012-013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	96	364	460	8	73
A 5	(a) 014	Tuberculosis of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue	10	12	22	1	1
	(b) 015	Tuberculosis of lymphatic system.. ..	2	91	93	1	5
	(c) 016	Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system.. ..	1	31	32	..	2
	(d) 017	Tuberculosis of adrenal glands	2	17	19	..	5
	(e) 018	Tuberculosis of other organs..	1	39	40	..	7
	(f) 019	Disseminated tuberculosis ..	2	5	7	..	1
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis .. ..	..	9	9	5	
A 7	(a) 021.0-021.1	Primary syphilis .. ..	..	11	11		
	(b) 021.2	Secondary syphilis	7	29	36	1	7
	(c) 021.3	Early syphilis, relapse following treatment					
	(d) 021.4	Early syphilis (unspecified stage)	1	11	12		
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis	3	21	24	..	1
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane ..	76	63	139	19	95
A 10	(a) 022	Aneurysm of aorta .. ..	..	15	15	4	
	(b) 023	Other cardiovascular syphilis	..	15	15	3	
	(c) 026	Other syphilis of central nervous system.. ..	94	28	122	2	75
	(d) 027	Tertiary syphilis	1	18	19	..	1
	(e) 028	Latent syphilis .. ..	..	8	8		
	(f) 029	Syphilis unqualified .. ..	..	46	46	..	3
A 11	(a) 030	Acute or unspecified gonorrhoea	..	57	57		
	(b) 031	Chronic gonococcal infection of genito-urinary system ..	1	22	23		
	(c) 032	Gonococcal infection of joint ..	..	12	12		
	(d) 033	Gonococcal infection of eye ..	..	26	26		
	(e) 034-035	Gonococcal infection of other sites .. ..	..	6	6	1	
A 12	040	Typhoid fever	49	971	1,020	46	17
A 13	(a) 041	Paratyphoid fever A, B or C	..	43	43	..	4
	(b) 042	Other salmonella infections ..					
A 14	043	Cholera					
A 15	044	Brucellosis (undulant fever) ..	..	1	1		
A 16	(a) 045	Bacillary dysentery .. ..	..	208	208	6	
	(b) 046	Amoebiasis	34	1,344	1,378	54	33
	(c) 047-048	Other protozoal and unspecified forms of dysentery	10	300	310	14	7
A 17	050	Scarlet fever					
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat ..	..	7	7	..	1
A 19	052	Erysipelas .. ..	..	5	5		
A 20	053	Septicaemia and pyaemia ..	1	96	97	74	1
A 21	055	Diphtheria	35	1,862	1,897	275	46
A 22	056	Whooping Cough	2	92	94	2	3
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections ..	..	13	13	4	1
A 24	058	Plague					
		Carried forward ..	3,503	14,294	17,797	1,512	3,490

The headings are taken from the Intermediate List of 150 Causes for Tabulation of Morbidity and Mortality as published in the "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death" (Seventh Revision, 1955).

Reference should be made to the Detailed List of the Diseases published on pages 45 to 333 of the above Manual whenever there is any doubt about the entry in the list.

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	3,503	14,294	17,797	1,512	3,490
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)					
A 25	060	Leprosy	3,287	935	4,222	57	3,353
A 26	(a) 061	Tetanus of the new-born ..	2	143	145	120	
	(b) —	Tetanus, other forms ..	12	339	351	143	9
A 27	062	Anthrax					
A 28	080	Acute Poliomyelitis	32	197	229	13	
A 29	082	Acute infections encephalitis ..	2	35	37	9	1
A 30	081	} Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis ..					
	083		11	87	98	2	15
A 31	084	Smallpox .. .. .	..	27	27	2	14
A 32	085	Measles	3	397	400	4	10
A 33	091	Yellow fever					
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis	36	1,087	1,123	29	24
A 35	094	Rabies					
A 36	(a) 100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus ..					
	(b) 101	Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)	1	36	37	..	1
	(c) 104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus ..	3	137	140	..	1
	(d) 105	Mite-borne typhus					
	(e) 102-103	} Other and unspecified typhus	1	56	57		
	106-108						
A 37	(a) 110	Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	22	1,803	1,825	8	19
	(b) 111	Malariae malaria (quartan) ..	..	14	14		
	(c) 112	Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	46	3,594	3,640	46	45
	(d) 114	Mixed malaria infections ..	3	90	93	6	1
	(e) 115	Blackwater fever					
	(f) 113	} Other and unspecified forms of malaria					
	116-117		33	2,630	2,663	20	35
A 38	(a) 123.0	Schistosomiasis .. vesical (S. haematobium) ..					
	(b) 123.1	Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni)					
	(c) 123.2	Schistosomiasis Oriental (S. japonicum)					
	(d) 123.3	Other and unspecified Schistosomiasis					
A 39	125	Hydatid disease	1	22	23	1	2
A 40	(a) 127	Onchocerciasis					
	(b) —	Loiasis					
	(c) —	Filariasis (bancrofti)	3	24	27		
	(d) —	Other filariasis	3	103	106	..	6
A 41	129	Ankylostomiasis	11	871	882	..	13
A 42	(a) 126	Tape worm (infestation) and other cestode infestation ..	..	9	9		
	(b) 130.0	Ascariasis	15	2,103	2,118	..	25
	(c) 130.3	Guinea worm (dracunculosis) ..	..	4	4		
	(d) 124	Other trematode infestation ..	..	1	1		
	(e) 128	Trichiniasis .. .. .	..	1	1		
	(f) 130.1-130.2	Other diseases due to helminths	3	170	173	1	2
A 43	(a) 036	Chancroid .. .. .	..	4	4		
	(b) 037	Lymphogranuloma venereum ..	..	4	4		
	(c) 038	Granuloma inguinale, venereal	..	2	2		
	(d) 039	Other and unspecified venereal diseases .. .. .	..	5	5		
	(e) 049	Food poisoning infection and intoxication	2	254	256	4	
	(f) 059	Tularaemia					
	(g) 063	Gas gangrene	1	4	5	3	
	(h) 064	(a) Glanders					
		(b) Melioidosis					
		(c) Other bacterial diseases ..	..	1	1		
	(i) 070	Vincent's infection .. .. .	..	4	4	1	
	(j) 071	Relapsing fever					
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	7,036	29,487	36,523	1,981	7,066

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	7,036	29,487	36,523	1,981	7,066
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)					
(k)	072	Leptospirosis .. ..	..	18	18	2	
(l)	073	Yaws	4	58	62	..	1
(m)	086	Rubella .. ..	..	1	1		
(n)	087	Chickenpox	20	763	783	3	16
(o)	088	Herpes Zoster	3	188	191	..	6
(p)	089	Mumps	3	302	305	..	4
(q)	090	Dengue .. ..	..	27	27		
(r)	093	Glandular fever.. ..	..	2	2		
(s)	095	Trachoma .. ..	..	21	21		
(t)	096.7	Sandfly fever .. ..	..			
(u)	120	Leishmaniasis .. ..	..	1	1		
(v)	121	(a) Trypanosomiasis gambiensis					
		(b) Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis					
		(c) Other and unspecified try- panosomiasis					
(w)	131	Dermatophytosis	16	362	378	..	9
(x)	135	Scabies	1	143	144	..	2
(y)	054, 074 096.1-096.6 096.8.096.9 122 132-134 136-138 }	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	3	118	121	1	7
		II.—NEOPLASMS					
A 44	140-148	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx.. ..	24	360	384	50	32
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	12	180	192	50	5
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	23	367	390	107	20
A 47 (a)	152	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, including duodenum	..	10	10	3	1
(b)	153	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum ..	11	111	122	30	4
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	8	141	149	27	5
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	1	55	56	14	1
A 50	162-163	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung not speci- fied as secondary	10	189	199	71	4
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast	9	178	187	17	6
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	25	373	393	39	15
A 53	172-174	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus..	1	46	47	2	2
A 54	177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	3	22	25	3	
A 55	190-191	Malignant neoplasm of skin ..	3	74	77	14	3
A 56	196-197	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	8	111	119	12	1
A 57 (a)	155-156	Malignant neoplasm of liver ..	10	246	256	102	6
(b)	157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	..	19	19	10	1
(c)	158	Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum	1	5	6	2	
(d)	159	Malignant neoplasm of un- specified digestive organs ..	..	40	40	6	1
(e)	175-176	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	2	43	45	8	
(f)	178-179	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	4	35	39	6	
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	7,241	34,096	41,337	2,560	7,218

TABLE 1—(cont.)
IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	7,241	34,096	41,337	2,560	7,218
		II.—NEOPLASMS—(cont.)					
	(g) 180-181	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, bladder and other urinary organs	1	56	57	14	
	(h) 160 } 164-165 } 192-195 } 198-199 }	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ..	12	225	237	38	13
A 58	204	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	1	94	95	36	5
A 59	(a) 200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulos- arcoma	1	60	61	16	
	(b) 201	Hodgkin's diseases .. .. .	..	30	30	5	2
	(c) 202-203	Other neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic system..	..	25	25	5	1
	(d) 205	Mycosis fungoides .. .. .	..	24	24		
A 60	(a) 210-211	Benign neoplasm of buccal cavity pharynx and diges- tive system	2	65	67	5	1
	(b) 217	Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	4	78	82	..	2
	(c) 218	Benign neoplasm of other male genital organs .. .. .	..	10	10		
	(d) 212-216 } 219-229 }	Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissue	18	395	413	3	5
	(e) 230	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs	1	15	16	1	
	(f) 233-235	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other female genital organs	..	88	88	..	3
	(g) 231-232 } 236-239 }	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other unspecified organs..	12	315	327	10	9
		III.—ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES					
		AND					
		IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD- FORMING ORGANS					
A 61	250-251	Nontoxic goitre	1	152	153	2	4
A 62	252	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	9	347	356	7	17
A 63	260	Diabetes mellitus	90	1,673	1,763	63	84
A 64	(a) 280	Beriberi	13	221	234	7	6
	(b) 281	Pellagra .. .. .	..	3	3		
	(c) 282	Scurvy .. .. .	..	5	5		
	(d) 283-284	Rickets .. .. .	..	15	15	3	1
	(e) 285	Osteomalacia .. .. .	..	2	2		
	(f) 286.0	(a) Sprue .. .. .	..	5	5		
	286.5	(b) Malnutrition	33	555	588	144	18
	286.6	(c) Kwashiorkor .. .. .	..	4	4		
	286.1-286.4	(d) Other deficiency states ..	7	285	292	13	4
A 65	(a) 290	Pernicious and other hyper- chromic anaemias	1	72	73	9	
	(b) 291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypo- chromic)	20	654	674	24	41
	(c) 292-293	Other specified and unspecified anaemias	149	2,446	2,595	139	134
A 66	(a) 241	Asthma	80	3,618	3,698	65	90
	(b) 240 } 242-245 }	Angioneurotic oedema, urticaria and other allergic disorders	7	735	742	2	10
	(c) 253	Myxoedema and cretinism ..	..	15	15	2	1
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	7,703	46,383	54,086	3,173	7,669

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59	
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	7,703	46,383	54,086	3,173	7,669	
		III.—ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES						
		AND						
		IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS—(cont.)						
(d)	254	Other diseases of thyroid gland	4	187	191	4	4	
(e)	270	Disorders of pancreatic internal secretion other than diabetes mellitus .. .. .	..	8	8		
(f)	271	Diseases of parathyroid gland	..	4	4			
(g)	272	Diseases of pituitary gland ..	..	15	15		
(h)	273	Diseases of thymus gland ..	..	1	1		
(i)	274	Diseases of adrenal gland ..	..	10	10	2	
(j)	275-277	Other diseases of endocrine glands .. .. .	..	11	11		
(k)	288	Gout	1	53	54		2	
(l)	287, 289	Other metabolic diseases ..	1	31	32	4	1	
(m)	294	Polycythemia .. .. .	..	1	1		
(n)	295	Haemophilia	1	27	28	3	1	
(o)	296	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions	3	59	62	11	1	
(p)	297	Agranulocytosis .. .. .	..	3	3	3	
(q)	298	Diseases of spleen	2	62	64	3	1	
(r)	299	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs ..	1	81	82	11	1	
		V.—MENTAL, PSYCHONEU- ROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS						
A 67	(a)	300	Schizophrenic disorders (demen- tia praecox)	3,253	1,586	4,839	49	3,182
	(b)	301	Maniac-depressive reaction ..	403	987	1,390	20	483
	(c)	302	Involutional melancholia ..	282	116	398	..	274
	(d)	303	Paranoia and paranoid states	..	5	5		
	(e)	304	Senile psychoses	719	470	1,189	68	935
	(f)	305-309	Other and unspecified psychoses	238	815	1,053	5	347
A 68	(a)	311	Hysterical reaction	9	219	228	..	13
	(b)	314	Neurotic-depressive reaction	137	137	..	8
	(c)	322	Alcoholism	2	229	231	3	
	(d)	323	Other drug addiction	7	201	208	3	2
	(e)	310						
	312-313	} Other psychoneuroses and dis- orders of personality ..	404	1,313	1,717	1	314	
	315-321							
	324							
	326							
A 69	325	Mental deficiency	115	1,071	1,186	7	116	
		VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS						
A 70	(a)	331	Cerebral haemorrhage	5	403	408	319	8
	(b)	332	Cerebral embolism and throm- bosis	29	331	360	114	28
	(c)	330	Other vascular lesions affecting					
	333-334	} central nervous system ..	24	139	163	29	19	
A 71	340	Non-meningococcal meningitis..	9	352	361	134	21	
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	13,215	55,310	68,525	3,966	13,430	

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	13,215	55,310	68,525	3,966	13,430
		VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS—(cont.)					
A 72	345	Multiple sclerosis .. ..	..	3	3		
A 73	353	Epilepsy	16	477	493	12	31
A 74 (a)	370	Conjunctivitis and ophthalmia	19	1,082	1,101	..	18
(b)	371-379	Other inflammatory diseases of eye	19	824	843	..	35
A 75	385	Cataract	78	1,069	1,147	..	43
A 76	387	Glaucoma	8	151	159	..	3
A 77 (a)	390	Otitis externa .. ..	..	139	139	..	2
(b)	391-393	Otitis media and mastoiditis..	16	392	408	4	4
(c)	394	Other inflammatory diseases of ear	2	76	78	..	1
A 78 (a)	380-384 } 386-388 }	All other diseases and condi- tions of eye	98	1,464	1,562	2	94
(b)	389 } 342 }	Intracranial and intraspinal abscess .. ..	..	45	45	26	2
(c)	343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis	9	224	233	93	11
(d)	350	Paralysis agitans	13	39	52	3	13
(e)	352	Other cerebral paralysis ..	62	456	518	27	67
(f)	356	Motor neurone diseases and muscular atrophy	4	21	25	1	2
(g)	357	Other diseases of spinal cord	21	53	74	3	15
(h)	366	Other and unspecified forms of neuralgia and neuritis ..	45	1,457	1,502	2	38
(i)	367	Other diseases of cranial nerves	..	24	24	1	2
(j)	369	Diseases of peripheral autonomic nervous system	2	44	46	2	4
(k)	341, 344 } 351, 354 }	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	18	651	669	19	32
	355 } 360-365 }						
	368 } 395-398 }						
		VII.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM					
A 79 (a)	400	Rheumatic fever without men- tion of heart involvement ..	6	266	272	..	9
(b)	401	Rheumatic fever with heart involvement	6	128	134	15	11
(c)	402	Chorea	1	20	21	..	3
A 80 (a)	410-413	Diseases of valves specified as rheumatic	5	182	187	26	7
(b)	414	Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic .. ..	..	15	15	..	3
(c)	415	Other myocarditis specified as rheumatic .. ..	..	10	10	1	1
(d)	416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic .. ..	..	40	40	7	1
A 81 (a)	420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease ..	9	357	366	85	12
(b)	421	Chronic endocarditis not speci- fied as rheumatic	2	30	32	2	
(c)	422	Other myocardial degeneration	7	326	333	101	13
A 82 (a)	430	Acute and subacute endocarditis	2	20	22	8	1
(b)	431	Acute myocarditis	3	90	93	29	2
(c)	432	Acute pericarditis	2	28	30	7	
(d)	433	Functional disease of heart ..	55	1,244	1,299	308	50
(e)	434	Other and unspecified diseases of heart	75	1,481	1,556	407	53
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	13,818	68,238	82,056	5,157	14,013

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	13,818	68,238	82,056	5,157	14,013
		VII.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—(cont.)					
A 83	440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	28	861	889	187	51
A 84	444-447	Hypertension without mention of heart	82	1,711	1,793	102	82
A 85	(a) 450	General arteriosclerosis	1	7	8	..	1
	(b) 451	Aortic aneurysm, non-syphilitic, and dissecting aneurysm ..	2	53	55	3	
	(c) 452	Other aneurysm, except of heart and aorta	1	11	12	1	
	(d) 453	Peripheral vascular disease ..	..	16	16	1	
	(e) 454	Arterial embolism and throm- bosis	5	137	142	53	12
	(f) 455	Gangrene of unspecified cause	10	137	147	9	8
	(g) 456	Other diseases of arteries ..	3	25	28	2	2
A 86	(a) 460, 462	Varicose veins	2	135	137	..	1
	(b) 461	Haemorrhoids	35	1,525	1,560	4	42
	(c) 463-464	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis	2	77	79	..	3
	(d) 465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction	2	66	68	20	
	(e) 466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	2	26	28	4	
	(f) 467	Other diseases of circulatory system .. .. .	..	59	59	10	1
	(g) 468	(a) Adenitis	14	523	537	3	13
		(b) Lymphadenitis	4	197	201	1	3
		(c) Other diseases of lymph nodes and lymph channels ..	2	65	67	2	
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM					
A 87	(a) 470	Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	27	1,796	1,823	..	23
	(b) 471	Acute sinusitis	3	167	170	..	4
	(c) 472	Acute pharyngitis	10	1,113	1,123	..	12
	(d) 473	Acute tonsillitis	35	2,727	2,762	4	39
	(e) 474	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis	..	210	210	10	4
	(f) 475	Other acute upper respiratory infections	6	385	391	6	7
A 88	(a) 480	Influenza with pneumonia ..	..	5	5		
	(b) 481	Influenza with other respiratory manifestations, and influenza unqualified	35	1,874	1,909	2	17
	(c) 482	Influenza with digestive mani- festations, but without respiratory symptoms ..	1	13	14		
	(d) 483	Influenza with nervous mani- festations, but without digestive or respiratory symptoms	1	26	27	..	1
A 89	490	Lobar pneumonia	11	617	628	67	15
A 90	491	Broncho-pneumonia	56	3,093	3,149	931	73
A 91	492-493	Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ..	15	598	613	88	10
A 92	500	Acute bronchitis	67	2,116	2,183	30	36
A 93	(a) 501	Bronchitis unqualified	69	3,922	3,991	20	93
	(b) 502	Chronic bronchitis	39	1,003	1,042	32	39
A 94	510	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1	121	122	..	4
A 95	(a) 518	Empyema	3	89	92	16	1
	(b) 521	Abscess of lung	16	171	187	14	13
A 96	519	Pleurisy	19	315	334	5	22
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	14,427	94,230	108,657	6,784	14,645

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	14,427	94,230	108,657	6,784	14,645
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM —(cont.)					
A 97	(a) 517	Other diseases of upper respira- tory tract	10	638	648	13	19
	(b) 520	Spontaneous pneumothorax ..	3	27	30	4	
	(c) 522	Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis	1	21	22	11	
	(d) 525	Other chronic interstitial pneumonia .. .. .	..	3	3		
	(e) 523	Pneumoconiosis .. .. .	..	1	1		
	(f) 526	Bronchiectasis	21	669	690	26	27
	(g) 511-516 524 527 }	All other respiratory diseases..	21	557	578	39	12
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM					
A 98	(a) 530	Dental caries	2	155	157	..	5
	(b) 531-535	(a) Gingivitis	2	59	61	..	1
		(b) Pyorrhoea	1	73	74		
		(c) Other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ..	4	304	308	..	6
A 99	540	Ulcer of stomach	79	2,113	2,192	92	94
A 100	541	Ulcer of duodenum	17	522	539	16	18
A 101	543	Gastritis and duodenitis ..	32	2,094	2,126	9	46
A 102	550-553	Appendicitis	77	3,317	3,394	20	69
A 103	(a) 560	Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruc- tion	41	1,698	1,739	4	46
	(b) 561	Hernia of abdominal cavity with obstruction	4	372	376	27	10
	(c) 570	(a) Intussusception .. .. .	..	56	56	15	2
		(b) Volvulus	1	9	10	5	
		(c) Other intestinal obstruction	7	306	313	81	12
A 104	(a) 571.0	Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years	58	4,745	4,803	765	73
	(b) 571.1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over ..	55	3,781	3,836	243	61
	(c) 572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	3	246	249	18	4
A 105	(a) 581.0	Cirrhosis of liver without men- tion of alcoholism	43	769	812	148	39
	(b) 581.1	Cirrhosis of liver with alco- holism	1	20	21	7	
A 106	(a) 584	Cholelithiasis .. .. .	..	134	134	4	5
	(b) 585	Cholecystitis and cholangitis without mention of calculi ..	19	392	411	7	16
A 107	(a) 536	Stomatitis	3	219	222	1	4
	(b) 538	Other diseases of buccal cavity	..	106	106	3	1
	(c) 539	(a) Functional disorders of oesophagus .. .. .	..	39	39	2	
		(b) Stricture or obstruction of oesophagus	6	152	158	12	5
	(d) 544	Disorders of function of stomach	29	1,073	1,102	2	23
	(e) 545	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum	8	551	559	6	10
	(f) 573	(a) Constipation	3	444	447	..	4
		(b) Other functional disorders of intestines	24	1,200	1,224	13	19
	(g) 574	Anal fissure and fistula ..	16	302	318	1	17
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	15,111	121,397	136,415	8,378	15,293

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	15,018	121,397	136,415	8,378	15,293
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—(cont.)					
(h)	575	Abscess of anal and rectal regions	8	276	284	1	5
(i)	576	Peritonitis	6	260	266	103	2
(j)	578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	2	134	136	10	2
(k)	580	(a) Acute yellow atrophy of liver .. .. .	..	5	5	4	..
		(b) Degeneration of liver .. .. .	..	10	10	10	..
		(c) Hepatitis	16	592	608	27	20
(l)	583	Other diseases of liver	12	270	282	67	5
(m)	586	Other diseases of gall-bladder and biliary ducts	14	319	333	24	10
(n)	587	Diseases of pancreas .. .. .	..	35	35	6	..
(o)	537, 542 } 577, 582 }	Other diseases of digestive system.. .. .	21	1,060	1,081	8	26
		X.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM					
A 108	590	Acute nephritis	30	653	683	31	29
A 109 (a)	591	Nephritis with oedema, inclu- ding nephrosis	10	210	220	12	7
(b)	592	Chronic nephritis	21	295	316	59	4
(c)	593	Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic	38	499	537	15	23
(d)	594	Other renal sclerosis .. .. .	..	30	30	2	1
A 110	600	Infections of kidney	17	611	628	81	18
A 111 (a)	602	Calculi of kidney and ureter.. .. .	7	740	747	4	20
(b)	604	Calculi of other parts of urinary system.. .. .	9	341	350	2	12
A 112	610	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	116	120	7	10
A 113	620-621	Diseases of breast	6	212	218	..	11
A 114 (a)	603	Other diseases of kidney and ureter	12	775	787	49	18
(b)	605	Cystitis	10	643	653	3	19
(c)	606	Other diseases of bladder	3	237	240	6	6
(d)	608	Stricture of urethra	3	333	336	..	12
(e)	609	Other diseases of urethra	6	354	360	1	11
(f)	612	Other diseases of prostate	14	333	347	12	16
(g)	613	Hydrocele	12	302	314	..	11
(h)	614	Orchitis and epididymitis	5	300	305	..	2
(i)	617	Other diseases of male genital organs	17	531	548	2	12
(j)	622	Acute salpingitis and oophoritis	5	292	297	1	5
(k)	625	Other diseases of ovary and Fallopian tube	11	293	304	4	5
(l)	626	Diseases of parametrium and pelvipерitoneum (female)	6	151	157	1	..
(m)	630	Infective disease of uterus, vagina and vulva	7	328	335	5	9
(n)	633	Other diseases of uterus	18	458	476	10	10
(o)	634	Disorders of menstruation	19	1,126	1,145	1	20
(p)	637	Other diseases of female genital organs	7	796	803	2	8
(q)	601 } 607, 611 } 615-616 } 623-624 } 631-632 } 635-636 }	All other diseases of the genito- urinary system	21	745	766	20	19
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	15,415	136,062	151,477	8,968	15,681

TABLE 1—(cont.)
IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	15,415	136,062	151,477	8,968	15,681
		XI.—DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERIUM					
A 115 (a)	640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy ..	2	221	223	2	4
(b)	641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy ..	2	58	60	1	2
(c)	681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ..	3	213	216	12	8
(d)	682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis ..	..	7	7	..	..
(e)	684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism ..	..	2	2	2	..
A 116 (a)	642	(a) Albuminuria of pregnancy ..	6	162	168	8	2
		(b) Eclampsia of pregnancy ..	5	353	358	28	7
		(c) Hyperemesis gravidarum ..	7	356	363	1	8
		(d) Acute yellow atrophy of liver ..	..	17	17	1	..
		(e) Other toxæmias of pregnancy ..	26	721	747	20	40
(b)	652	Abortion with toxæmia, without mention of sepsis ..	2	47	49	..	..
(c)	685	Puerperal eclampsia ..	1	82	83	15	1
(d)	686	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia ..	..	53	53	3	1
A 117 (a)	643	Placenta prævia ..	1	88	89	2	..
(b)	644	Other hæmorrhage of pregnancy ..	7	571	578	16	4
(c)	670	Delivery complicated by placenta prævia or antepartum hæmorrhage ..	21	519	540	22	18
(d)	671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta ..	13	703	716	30	7
(e)	672	Delivery complicated by other postpartum hæmorrhage ..	8	770	778	76	4
A 118	650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ..	78	7,482	7,560	9	102
A 119	651	Abortion with sepsis ..	19	325	344	13	6
A 120 (a)	645	Ectopic pregnancy ..	4	243	247	10	11
(b)	646	Anæmia of pregnancy ..	20	1,235	1,255	7	47
(c)	683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium ..	11	41	52	2	..
(d)	688.1	Puerperal psychoses ..	..	28	28	2	..
(e)	689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation ..	1	116	117	2	..
(f)	647-649 } 673-680 } 687 } 688.0 } 688.2-688.3 }	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	92	3,666	3,758	53	75
(g)	660	Delivery without mention of complications..	687	62,303	62,990	..	554
		XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE AND XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT					
A 121 (a)	690	Boil and carbuncle ..	4	592	596	1	10
(b)	691-693	Cellulitis and abscess ..	156	5,375	5,531	21	116
(c)	694-698	Other infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue ..	24	889	913	..	27
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	16,615	223,300	239,915	9,327	16,735

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	16,615	223,300	239,915	9,327	16,735
		XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE AND XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT—(cont.)					
A 122 (a)	720	Acute arthritis due to pyogenic organisms ..	..	36	36		
(b)	721	Acute nonpyogenic arthritis ..	..	49	49	..	1
(c)	722	Rheumatoid arthritis and allied conditions ..	16	472	488	1	12
(d)	723-725	Arthritis specified and unspecified ..	52	1,054	1,106	2	41
A 123 (a)	726	Muscular rheumatism ..	7	486	493	..	9
(b)	727	Rheumatism unspecified ..	6	226	232	..	7
A 124	730	Osteomyelitis and periostitis ..	28	460	488	4	34
A 125 (a)	737	Ankylosis of joint ..	2	52	54	..	2
(b)	745-749	Other acquired musculoskeletal deformities ..	4	82	86	..	2
A 126 (a)	715	Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer) ..	65	1,346	1,411	3	62
(b)	700-714 } 716 }	All other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue ..	91	2,904	2,995	8	105
(c)	731-736 } 738-744 }	All other diseases of musculoskeletal system ..	20	545	565	..	18
		XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS					
A 127	751	Spina bifida and meningocele	1	20	21	7	
A 128	754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system ..	1	133	134	43	5
A 129 (a)	750	Monstrosity ..	..	6	6	5	
(b)	752	Congenital hydrocephalus ..	..	57	57	25	2
(c)	753	Other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs ..	..	15	15	2	
(d)	755	Cleft palate and harelip ..	8	335	343	2	17
(e)	756	(a) Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis ..	..	11	11	5	1
		(b) Imperforate anus ..	2	83	85	30	1
		(c) Other congenital malformations of digestive system ..	..	24	24	9	
(f)	757	Congenital malformations of genito-urinary system ..	..	31	31	1	
(g)	758	Congenital malformations of bone and joint ..	1	43	44	6	1
(h)	759	Other and unspecified congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified ..	..	50	50	10	1
		XV.—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY					
A 130 (a)	760	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth ..	..	46	46	36	
(b)	761	Other birth injury ..	..	39	39	9	
A 131	762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	5	413	418	329	6
A 132 (a)	763	Pneumonia of newborn ..	..	24	24	10	2
(b)	764	Diarrhoea of newborn ..	5	177	182	34	1
(c)	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	26	26	1	
(d)	766	Pemphigus neonatorum ..	..	10	10	3	
(e)	767	Umbilical sepsis ..	2	53	55	5	
(f)	768	Other sepsis of newborn ..	..	9	9	4	
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	16,931	232,617	249,548	9,921	17,065

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	16,931	232,617	249,548	9,921	17,065
		XV.—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—(cont.)					
A 133	770	Haemolytic disease of newborn	..	39	39	21	
A 134	769	All other defined diseases of					
	771-772	early infancy	7	170	177	49	3
A 135 (a)	773	Congenital debility .. ..	..	31	31	12	
(b)	774	Premature birth	85	2,841	2,926	1,059	80
(c)	775-776	Other ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ..	10	727	737	114	13
		XVI.—SYMPTOMS, SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS					
A 136	794	Senility without mention of psychoses	192	1,130	1,322	186	182
A 137 (a)	780	Infantile convulsions	4	390	394	50	6
(b)	788.8	Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	164	6,825	6,989	169	185
(c)	793	Observation, without need for further medical care ..	437	10,342	10,779	..	612
(d)	781-787 789-792 795 788.1-788.7 788.9	(a) Malingering (b) Sudden death (cause unknown) (c) Found dead (cause unknown) (d) Other ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	1 66	399 4 .. 4,947	400 4 .. 5,013	2 4 .. 105	26 65
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISON- INGS AND VIOLENCE					
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES)					
AE 138	E 810-E 835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	82	3,011	3,093	196	81
AE 139(a)	E 800-E 802	Railway accidents	1	19	20	1	1
(b)	E 850-E 858	Water transport accidents ..	..	1	1		
(c)	E 860-E 866	Aircraft accidents .. ..	..	1	1		
(d)	E 840-E 845	Other transport accidents ..	4	234	238	5	11
AE 140(a)	E 870	Accidental poisoning by morphia and other opium derivatives .. ..	..	5	5		
(b)	E 874	Accidental poisoning by other analgesic and soporific drugs .. ..	..	47	47		
(c)	E 878	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified drugs ..	..	79	79	1	1
(d)	E 883	Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalies	3	204	207	37	5
(e)	E 884	Accidental poisoning by mercury and its compounds ..					
(f)	E 885	Accidental poisoning by lead and its compounds	1	1	2		
(g)	E 886	Accidental poisoning by arsenic and antimony and their compounds .. ..	..	46	46	11	
(h)	E 888	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified solid or liquid substances .. ..	..	113	113	4	2
(i)	E 890-E 895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours .. ..	..	11	11		
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	17,988	264,234	232,222	11,947	18,338

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	17,988	264,234	282,222	11,947	18,338
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISON- INGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)					
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES)—(cont.)					
(j)	E871-E873 } E875-E877 } E879-E882 } E 887 }	Other accidental poisoning ..	..	210	210	5	
AE 141	E 900-E 904	Accidental falls ..	108	4,305	4,413	80	122
AE 142	E 912	Accident caused by machinery	6	61	67		
AE 143	E 916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ..	11	177	188	9	6
AE 144	E 917-E 918	Accident caused by hot sub- stance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ..	11	528	539	13	23
AE 145	E 919	Accident caused by firearm ..	3	59	62	2	1
AE 146	E 929	Accidental drowning and sub- mersion ..	..	9	9	2	1
AE 147(a)	E 913	Accidents caused by cutting or piercing instruments ..	33	1,092	1,125	2	34
(b)	E 914	Accidents caused by electric current ..	..	24	24		
(c)	E 920	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa ..	3	59	62	1	
(d)	E 923	Foreign body entering other orifice ..	2	229	231	..	1
(e)	E 925	Accidental mechanical suffo- cation ..	..	10	10		
(f)	E 926	Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age ..	..	10	10		
(g)	E 927	(a) Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects ..	12	1,364	1,376	12	15
		(b) Accidents caused by snake bites ..	6	626	632	13	11
(h)	E 928	Other accidents caused by animals ..	5	212	217		
(i)	E 931	Excessive heat ..	..	13	13		
(j)	E 932	Excessive cold ..	..	3	3		
(k)	E 933	Hunger, thirst and exposure ..	..	24	24	2	
(l)	E 934	Cataclysm ..	..	28	28	1	
(m)	E 935	Lightning ..	..	112	115	1	3
(n)	E 936	(a) Accidents in mines and quarries ..	3	97	98	5	3
		(b) Agricultural and forestry accidents ..	1	383	404	8	9
(o)	E 940	(c) Accidental injury by crush- ing or landslide ..	21	25	25		
(p)	E 941-E 942	(d) Other and unspecified accidents ..	..	15	15	..	1
(q)	E 950-E953 } E 955-E959 }	Generalized vaccinia following vaccination ..	..	2	2	2	
(r)	E 954	Other complications of smallpox vaccination ..	..	1	1	1	
(s)	E910-E911 } E 915 }	Accidents due to medical or surgical intervention ..	..	2	2		
	E921-E922 } E 924 }	Anaesthetic accidents ..	..	1	1		
	E 930 }						
	E943-E946 }						
	E960-E962 }						
		All other accidental causes ..	8	491	499	5	1
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	18,221	274,393	292,614	12,111	18,569

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remain- ing at end of 31-12-59
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	18,221	274,393	292,614	12,111	18,569
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISON- INGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)					
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES)—(cont.)					
AE 148(a)	E 970	Suicide and self-inflicted poison- ing by analgesic and soporific substances .. .. .	..	8	8	3	
(b)	E 971	Suicide and self-inflicted poison- ing by other solid and liquid substances	2	136	138	45	7
(c)	E 972	Suicide and self-inflicted poison- ing by gases in domestic use ..	..	1	1		
(d)	E 973	Suicide and self-inflicted poison- ing by other gases .. .. .	..			
(e)	E 974	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging or strangulation ..	..	7	7	2	1
(f)	E 975	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning) ..	..	9	9	..	1
(g)	E 976	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives ..	..	1	1	1	
(h)	E 977	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by cutting or piercing instru- ments .. .. .	..	13	13	3	
(i)	E 978	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by jumping from high place ..	..	1	1		
(j)	E 963 } E 979 }	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by other and unspecified means .. .. .	..	10	10		
AE 149(a)	E 980	Non-accidental poisoning by another person					
(b)	E 981	Assault by firearm and explosive	4	27	31	3	1
(c)	E 982	Assault by cutting or piercing instruments	11	479	490	12	9
(d)	E 964 } E 983 }	Assault by other means	15	958	973	6	17
(e)	E 984	Injury by intervention of police	2	2	4		
(f)	E 985	Execution (legal)					
AE 150	E 965 } E 990 } E 999 }	Injury resulting from operations of war					
		“N” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONING, AND VIOLENCE (NATURE OF INJURY)					
AN 138	N 800-N 804	Fracture of skull	9	277	286	79	10
AN 139	N 805-N 809	Fracture of spine and trunk ..	21	387	408	23	37
AN 140	N 810-N 829	Fracture of limbs	120	2,825	2,945	16	170
AN 141	N 830-N 839	Dislocation without fracture ..	..	227	227	2	8
AN 142	N 840-N 848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	4	584	588		6
AN 143	N 850-N 856	Head injury excluding fracture	17	1,260	1,277	28	37
AN 144	N 860-N 869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	3	113	116	22	3
AN 145	N 870-N 908	Laceration and open wounds ..	79	3,822	3,901	5	145
AN 146	N 910-N 929	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	25	1,847	1,872	1	35
AN 147	N 930-N 936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice .. .. .	..	108	108	1	2
AN 148	N 940-N 949	Burns	43	909	952	42	41
AN 149	N 960-N 979	Effects of poisons	2	107	109	11	1
AN 150	N 950-N 959 } N 980-N 999 }	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	7	452	459	11	42
		TOTAL ..	18,585	288,963	307,548	12,427	19,142

TABLE 1—(cont.)

IN-PATIENTS—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Nationalities	Remaining at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at end of 31-12-59
Europeans	35	1,644	1,679	16	17
Eurasians	46	1,048	1,094	30	38
Chinese	10,828	132,266	143,094	7,187	10,734
Indians	3,229	81,917	85,146	2,917	3,670
Malays	4,260	68,838	73,098	2,109	4,354
Javanese	101	1,574	1,675	95	235
Japanese .. .. .	..	19	19	1	1
Others	86	1,657	1,743	72	93
Total ..	18,585	288,963	307,548	12,427	19,142
Healthy persons admitted to hospitals to accom- pany children or friends	42	13,091	13,133	—	80

SUMMARY ACCORDING TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

	Remaining at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at end of 31-12-59
Men	11,606	110,233	121,839	4,935	11,752
Women	5,964	135,015	140,979	2,227	6,280
Children: (1 to 10 years)	684	25,583	26,267	1,763	711
Infants: (under 1 year)	331	18,132	18,463	3,502	399
Total ..	18,585	288,963	307,548	12,427	19,142

SUMMARY ACCORDING TO HOSPITALS AND AVERAGE
DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS

	Remaining at end of 31-12-58	Admis- sions	Total cases treated	Deaths	Remaining at end of 31-12-59	Average daily number of patients	Number of beds
1. Kedah	753	24,816	25,569	874	811	817	1,070
2. Perlis	109	5,394	5,503	147	138	122	152
3. Penang	1,381	33,524	34,905	1,409	1,466	1,486	2,071
4. Perak	1,794	53,230	55,024	2,641	1,728	1,884	2,333
5. Selangor	1,454	48,245	49,699	2,256	1,597	1,596	1,660
6. Negri Sembilan	925	31,288	32,213	1,152	976	1,004	1,215
7. Malacca	624	11,649	12,273	599	593	624	731
8. Johore	1,547	45,027	46,574	2,062	1,567	1,677	1,995
9. Kelantan	347	8,271	8,618	264	358	395	528
10. Trengganu	277	5,824	6,101	157	249	258	345
11. Pahang	572	18,403	18,975	651	593	656	822
12. C. M. H. Tanjong Rambutan	4,083	1,499	5,582	114	4,228	4,107	3,000
13. Mental Hospital, Tampoi	1,446	1,065	2,511	46	1,498	1,458	1,200
14. L. S., Sungei Buloh	2,397	548	2,945	40	2,434	2,387	2,532
15. L. S., Pulau Jerejak	422	58	480	12	432	432	470
16. L. S., Johore Bahru	387	65	452	3	418	418	350
17. L. S., Kota Bharu	52	52	104	—	47	51	60
18. L. S., K. Trengganu	15	5	20	—	9	12	22
Total ..	18,585	288,963	307,548	12,427	19,142	19,384	20,556

TABLE 1A
STATEMENT OF GENERAL HOSPITALS, DISTRICT AND
MATERNITY HOSPITALS

State	Average daily number of patients	Patients remaining at the end of the year 1958	Patients admitted	Deaths	Death rate per 100 patients treated
KEDAH					
General Hospital, Alor Star ..	382	331	11,733	394	3.3
District Hospital, Sungei Patani ..	211	207	6,597	271	3.1
District Hospital, Kulim ..	158	158	4,535	179	3.8
District Hospital, Baling ..	22	18	934	16	1.7
District Hospital, Langkawi ..	44	39	1,017	14	1.3
PERLIS					
District Hospital, Kangar	122	109	5,394	147	2.7
PENANG					
General Hospital, Penang	645	571	15,178	826	5.2
Maternity Hospital, Penang ..	78	76	6,117	113	1.8
Perak Road Hospital, Penang ..	56	59	27	13	15.1
Prison Hospital, Penang	8	4	158	1	0.6
District Hospital, Balik Pulau ..	16	9	782	5	0.6
Quarantine Station Hospital, Pulau Jerejak	—	—	62	—	—
Tuberculosis Hospital, Pulau Jerejak	391	383	325	64	9.0
District Hospital, Butterworth ..	95	89	3,056	130	4.1
District Hospital, Bukit Mertajam..	113	114	5,294	204	3.8
District Hospital, Sungei Bakap ..	84	76	2,525	53	2.0
PERAK					
District Hospital, Parit Buntar ..	90	78	3,986	84	2.1
General Hospital, Taiping	387	406	8,781	496	5.4
District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar ..	98	72	2,367	92	3.7
Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar..	94	75	3,203	119	3.6
District Hospital, Ipoh	458	423	12,826	795	6.0
General Hospital, Batu Gajah ..	239	246	5,479	256	4.5
District Hospital, Kampar	64	64	2,517	104	4.0
District Hospital, Tapah	140	114	3,338	158	4.6
District Hospital, Tanjong Malim ..	50	35	2,162	73	3.3
District Hospital, Telok Anson ..	159	184	5,501	319	5.6
District Hospital, Lumut	93	90	2,265	133	5.6
District Hospital, Grik	12	7	805	12	1.5
SELANGOR					
Bungsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	55	55	1,824	33	1.8
General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	723	654	28,391	1,530	5.3
Tuberculosis Clinic Hospital Kuala Lumpur	146	111	658	30	3.9
Tai Wah Decrepit Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	209	219	2	22	9.5
Police Ward Hospital, Kuala Lumpur	2	1	107	—	—
Prison Hospital, Kuala Lumpur ..	11	12	95	—	—
District Hospital, Klang	255	237	8,715	434	4.8
District Hospital, Kajang	116	96	5,484	100	1.8
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu Bharu	79	69	2,969	107	3.5
NEGRI SEMBILAN					
General Hospital, Seremban	484	422	14,682	689	4.6
District Hospital, Kuala Pilah ..	219	244	5,624	195	3.3
District Hospital, Port Dickson ..	130	121	3,330	101	2.9
District Hospital, Tampin	100	76	5,205	119	2.3
District Hospital, Jelevu	68	61	2,345	48	2.0
Prison Hospital, Seremban	3	1	102	—	—

TABLE 1A—(cont.)

STATEMENT OF GENERAL HOSPITALS, DISTRICT AND
MATERNITY HOSPITALS—(cont.)

State	Average daily number of patients	Patients remaining at the end of the year 1958	Patients admitted	Deaths	Death rate per 100 patients treated
MALACCA					
General Hospital, Malacca	524	526	11,474	581	4.8
District Hospital, Alor Gajah ..	98	98	97	18	9.2
Henry Gurney School Hospital, Malacca	2	—	78	—	—
JOHORE					
General Hospital, Johore Bahru ..	606	561	13,853	680	4.7
District Hospital, Kota Tinggi ..	113	108	1,822	60	3.1
District Hospital, Pontian	75	87	2,860	62	2.1
District Hospital, Batu Pahat ..	164	142	5,830	265	4.4
District Hospital, Kluang	192	185	6,537	258	3.8
District Hospital, Mersing	39	41	1,325	44	3.2
District Hospital, Muar	260	231	6,642	420	6.1
District Hospital, Tangkak	79	62	1,531	48	3.0
District Hospital, Segamat	149	130	4,627	225	4.7
KELANTAN					
State Hospital, Kota Bharu	333	302	6,834	244	3.4
District Hospital, Kuala Krai ..	38	36	1,055	17	1.6
Teachers Training College Hospital, Pengkalan Chepa	3	—	142	—	—
Emergency Ward, Pasir Puteh ..	14	—	23	3	13.0
Prison Hospital, Pengkalan Chepa ..	7	9	217	—	—
TRENGGANU					
General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu	149	161	2,928	88	2.8
District Hospital, Kemaman	47	55	808	31	3.6
District Hospital, Dungun	34	33	982	24	2.4
District Hospital, Besut	28	28	1,106	14	1.2
PAHANG					
General Hospital, Kuala Lipis ..	105	101	3,619	102	2.7
District Hospital, Pekan	52	48	824	38	4.4
District Hospital, Kuantan	171	119	3,330	147	4.2
District Hospital, Raub	95	95	3,135	105	3.2
District Hospital, Bentong	138	127	3,526	140	3.8
District Hospital, Mentakab	95	82	3,969	119	2.9
FEDERAL (SPECIAL) INSTITUTIONS					
Leper Settlement, Sungei Buloh ..	2,387	2,397	548	40	1.3
Leper Settlement, Pulau Jerejak ..	432	422	58	12	2.5
Leper Settlement, Johore Bahru ..	418	387	65	3	0.6
Leper Hospital, Kota Bharu, Kelantan	51	52	52	—	—
Leper Hospital, Kuala Trengganu, Trengganu	12	15	5	—	—
Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan	4,107	4,083	1,499	114	2.0
Mental Hospital, Tampoi, Johore Bahru	1,458	1,446	1,065	46	1.8
Total ..	19,384	18,585	288,963	12,427	4.04

TABLE 2

MALARIA ADMISSIONS (INCLUDING CLINICAL MALARIA) IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS
BY STATES AND MONTHS—1959

States	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Kedah	45	48	87	84	116	66	42	97	73	82	870
Perlis	15	17	57	69	61	48	51	57	90	107	657
Penang	35	38	59	30	43	28	17	34	30	43	443
Perak	92	118	171	159	156	122	88	74	82	72	1,331
Selangor	25	19	36	44	46	33	49	28	27	24	370
Negri Sembilan	38	93	225	206	158	80	87	126	143	140	1,395
Malacca	4	7	14	19	10	3	5	7	3	6	98
Johore	66	74	122	87	68	56	61	57	64	32	829
Kelantan	36	33	30	39	26	26	31	38	25	30	373
Trengganu	50	32	86	79	50	47	76	47	36	45	646
Pahang	63	75	150	139	105	100	101	75	87	91	1,119
Total ..	639	449	469	554	1,037	955	839	609	608	640	660	672	8,131

TABLE 2A

MALARIA (POSITIVE ADMISSIONS) IN GOVERNMENT MOSPITALS
BY STATES AND MONTHS—1959

States	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Kedah..	..	26	23	33	77	59	77	41	35	84	49	52	608
Perlis	11	4	4	34	30	17	3	14	19	48	39	264
Penang	..	23	23	20	41	17	33	21	8	30	18	39	307
Perak	39	34	61	95	84	92	72	50	44	53	41	720
Selangor	..	11	23	15	35	42	44	33	48	24	25	24	344
Negri Sembilan	..	32	37	84	214	188	128	67	75	101	113	102	1,186
Malacca	..	8	4	7	14	19	10	3	5	7	3	6	98
Johore	..	31	41	54	90	58	33	25	35	42	36	20	520
Kelantan	..	11	16	16	12	20	9	8	16	22	18	15	172
Trengganu	..	33	42	22	50	39	27	32	45	32	23	28	414
Pahang	..	54	25	59	115	112	87	84	79	64	72	76	868
Total ..	410	259	287	375	777	668	557	389	410	469	458	442	5,501

TABLE 3
SURGICAL OPERATIONS FOR 1959

States						Operations	Deaths
Kedah	..	..	..	..	..	4,398	24
Perlis	..	..	..	..	..	971	—
Penang	..	..	..	..	..	6,740	28
Perak	..	..	..	..	..	26,205	117
Selangor	..	..	..	..	..	21,007	235
Negri Sembilan	..	..	..	..	..	6,297	35
Malacca	..	..	..	..	..	3,434	45
Johore	..	..	..	..	..	10,980	51
Kelantan	..	..	..	..	..	1,595	10
Trengganu	..	..	..	..	..	1,675	4
Pahang	..	..	..	..	..	3,891	10
Total						87,193	559

TABLE 4
OPHTHALMIC PATIENTS, 1959

States	Eye diseases proper	Eye injuries	Refrac- tion	General diseases affecting eyes	Dis-organised eyes	Total	Opera- tions
Kedah ..	4,922	750	575	219	8	6,474	432
Perlis ..	—	16	—	71	—	87	—
Penang ..	5,856	761	1,239	1,426	85	9,367	1,035
Perak ..	7,464	971	3,041	648	79	12,203	726
Selangor ..	8,530	551	1,959	—	93	11,133	919
Negri Sembilan	4,701	402	527	98	15	8,168*	278
Malacca ..	3,428	265	2,081	194	21	5,989	334
Johore ..	1,738	434	3,080	1,298	18	6,568	433
Kelantan ..	410	38	146	24	13	631	41
Trengganu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang ..	11	—	—	586	—	597	—
Total ..	37,060	4,188	12,648	4,564	332	61,217	4,198

* Includes vision listing 2,425.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED IN
EACH STATE(Excluding those who were treated at Child Health Centres,
School Inspections and Special Clinics)

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
KEDAH				
At Hospitals	68,866	48,885	52,150	169,901
At Static Dispensaries..	44,809	28,783	54,132	127,724
By Travelling Dispensaries	29,243	20,282	32,346	81,871
Total ..	142,918	97,950	138,628	379,496
PERLIS				
At Hospitals	9,808	8,654	9,572	28,034
At Static Dispensaries..	9,290	7,496	8,570	25,356
By Travelling Dispensaries	748	611	2,516	3,875
Total ..	19,846	16,761	20,658	57,265
PENANG				
At Hospitals	90,245	88,938	102,615	281,798
At Static Dispensaries..	5,491	6,393	9,081	20,965
By Travelling Dispensaries	24,122	23,790	30,901	78,813
Total ..	119,858	119,121	142,597	381,576
PERAK				
At Hospitals	159,587	138,069	142,157	439,813
At Static Dispensaries..	53,149	34,217	57,328	144,694
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	58,385	46,036	57,677	162,098
(ii) By River ..	7,926	4,786	4,614	17,326
Total ..	279,047	223,108	261,776	763,931
SELANGOR				
At Hospitals	93,141	72,273	97,425	262,839
At Static Dispensaries..	82,783	58,281	89,900	230,964
By Travelling Dispensaries	17,246	14,555	29,668	61,469
Total ..	193,170	145,109	216,993	555,272

TABLE 5—(cont.)

SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED IN
EACH STATE—(cont.)

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
NEGRI SEMBILAN				
At Hospitals	58,652	46,026	54,843	159,521
At Static Dispensaries..	30,286	30,691	45,806	106,783
By Travelling Dispensaries	23,913	28,466	37,931	90,310
Total ..	112,851	105,183	138,580	356,614
MALACCA				
At Hospitals	15,102	11,605	8,923	35,630
At Static Dispensaries..	25,797	26,926	37,329	90,052
By Travelling Dispensaries	18,325	19,542	28,713	66,580
Total ..	59,224	58,073	74,965	192,262
JOHORE				
At Hospitals	85,663	65,345	80,755	231,763
At Static Dispensaries..	39,813	32,734	50,195	122,742
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	58,444	51,285	118,347	228,076
(ii) By River ..	7,727	7,321	12,085	27,133
Total ..	191,647	156,685	261,382	609,714
KELANTAN				
At Hospitals	34,933	20,108	18,495	73,536
At Static Dispensaries..	29,586	19,614	28,587	77,787
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	16,728	13,887	26,435	57,050
(ii) By River ..	2,807	2,533	3,369	8,709
Total ..	84,054	56,142	76,886	217,082
TRENGGANU				
At Hospitals	19,666	14,990	21,324	55,980
At Static Dispensaries..	16,327	12,518	14,962	43,807
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	25,948	18,899	30,207	75,054
(ii) By River ..	4,100	3,860	5,060	13,020
Total ..	66,041	50,267	71,553	187,861

TABLE 5—(cont.)

SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED IN
EACH STATE—(cont.)

Hospitals and Dispensaries	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
PAHANG				
At Hospitals	46,306	34,316	52,776	133,398
At Static Dispensaries..	17,512	12,269	18,165	47,946
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	19,504	15,015	26,735	61,254
(ii) By River ..	19,158	14,671	24,359	58,188
Total ..	102,480	76,271	122,035	300,786
FEDERATION OF MALAYA				
At Hospitals	681,969	549,209	641,035	1,872,213
At Static Dispensaries..	354,843	269,922	414,055	1,038,820
By Travelling Dispensaries:				
(i) By Road ..	292,606	252,368	421,476	966,450
(ii) By River ..	41,718	33,171	49,487	124,376
Total ..	1,371,136	1,104,670	1,526,053	4,001,859

TABLE 6
OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959

INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES FOR TABULATION OF MORBIDITY
AND MORTALITY—(See footnote.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES						
A 1	001-008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4,654	1,790	445	6,889
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	3	..	2	5
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, perito- neum and mesenteric glands ..	3	..	..	3
A 4	012-013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints ..	19	11	27	57
A 5	(a) 014	Tuberculosis of skin and subcu- taneous cellular tissue	1	..	..	1
	(b) 015	Tuberculosis of lymphatic system..	14	16	7	37
	(c) 016	Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system	1	..	..	1
	(d) 017	Tuberculosis of adrenal glands ..	..	..	..	..
	(e) 018	Tuberculosis of other organs ..	16	6	2	24
	(f) 019	Disseminated tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis	2	..	8	10
A 7	(a) 021.0-021.1	Primary syphilis	36	7	1	44
	(b) 021.2	Secondary syphilis	203	47	..	255
	(c) 021.3	Early syphilis, relapse following treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(d) 021.4	Early syphilis (unspecified stage)	2	3	..	5
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis	16	2	..	18
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane ..	..	1	..	1
A 10	(a) 022	Aneurysm of aorta .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(b) 023	Other cardiovascular syphilis ..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 026	Other syphilis of central nervous system .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(d) 027	Tertiary syphilis	20	23	..	43
	(e) 028	Latent syphilis	3	..	..	3
	(f) 029	Syphilis unqualified	92	52	..	144
A 11	(a) 030	Acute or unspecified gonorrhoea ..	1,478	210	27	1,715
	(b) 031	Chronic gonococcal infection of genito-urinary system	104	5	1	110
	(c) 032	Gonococcal infection of joint ..	30	2	..	32
	(d) 033	Gonococcal infection of eye ..	4	..	10	14
	(e) 034-035	Gonococcal infection of other sites	7	1	..	8
A 12	040	Typhoid fever	2	1	2	5
A 13	(a) 041	Paratyphoid fever A, B or C ..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 042	Other salmonella infections ..	..	..	..	..
A 14	043	Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..
A 15	044	Brucellosis (undulant fever) ..	..	..	..	..
A 16	(a) 045	Bacillary dysentery	85	53	58	196
	(b) 046	Amoebiasis	147	90	85	322
	(c) 047-048	Other protozoal and unspecified forms of dysentery	1,688	974	1,553	4,215
A 17	050	Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat	41	38	49	128
A 19	052	Erysipelas	1	..	10	11
A 20	053	Septicaemia and pyaemia .. ..	..	..	2	2
A 21	055	Diphtheria	21	31	161	213
A 22	056	Whooping Cough	8	25	2,923	2,956
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections .. ..	..	..	..	..
A 24	058	Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..
A 25	060	Leprosy	228	52	20	300
A 26	(a) 061	Tetanus of the new-born .. ..	..	..	2	2
	(b) —	Tetanus, other forms	2	1	..	3
Carried forward ..			8,936	3,441	5,395	17,772

The headings are taken from the Intermediate List of 150 Causes for Tabulation of Morbidity and Mortality as published in the "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death" (Seventh Revision, 1955).

Reference should be made to the Detailed List of the Diseases published on pages 45 to 333 of the above Manual whenever there is any doubt about the entry in the list.

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	8,936	3,441	5,395	17,772
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)				
A 27	062	Anthrax				
A 28	080	Acute Poliomyelitis				
A 29	082	Acute infectious encephalitis				
A 30	081	} Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis				
	083				7	7
A 31	084	Smallpox	3	5	2	10
A 32	085	Measles	85	58	926	1,069
A 33	091	Yellow fever				
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis	40	44	24	108
A 35	094	Rabies				
A 36	(a) 100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus				
	(b) 101	Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)				
	(c) 104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus				
	(d) 105	Mite-borne typhus	1	..	..	1
	(e) 102-103	} Other and unspecified typhus	1	..	..	1
	106-018					
A 37	(a) 110	Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	2,242	1,111	1,660	5,013
	(b) 111	Malariae malaria (quartan)	35	27	33	95
	(c) 112	Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	2,086	879	1,324	4,289
	(d) 114	Mixed malaria infections	22	13	25	60
	(e) 115	Blackwater fever				
	(f) 113	} Other and unspecified forms of malaria				
	116-117		29,456	17,026	22,995	69,477
A 38	(a) 123.0	Schistosomiasis vesical (S. haema- tobium)				
	(b) 123.1	Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni)				
	(c) 123.2	Schistosomiasis Oriental (S. japonicum)				
	(d) 123.3	Other and unspecified Schistoso- miasis				
A 39	125	Hydatid disease	2	..	..	2
A 40	(a) 127	Onchocerciasis				
	(b) —	Loiasis				
	(c) —	Filariasis (bancrofti)	32	23	..	55
	(d) —	Other filariasis	64	16	..	80
A 41	129	Ankylostomiasis	4,600	3,904	6,538	15,042
A 42	(a) 126	Tape worm (infestation) and other cestode infestation	7	13	145	165
	(b) 130.0	Ascariasis	16,939	17,784	63,609	98,332
	(c) 130.3	Guinea worm (dracunculosis)				
	(d) 124	Other trematode infestation	24	9	39	72
	(e) 128	Trichiniasis	87	65	174	326
	(f) 130.1-130.2	Other diseases due to helminths	2,692	2,191	10,235	15,118
A 43	(a) 036	Chancroid	37	..	..	37
	(b) 037	Lymphogranuloma venereum				
	(c) 038	Granuloma inguinale, venereal	2	..	..	2
	(d) 039	Other and unspecified venereal diseases	17	10	..	27
	(e) 049	Food poisoning infection and intoxi- cation	82	21	21	124
	(f) 059	Tularaemia				
	(g) 063	Gas gangrene				
	(h) 064	(a) Glanders				
		(b) Melioidosis				
		(c) Other bacterial diseases	8	2	4	14
	(i) 070	Vincent's infection	2	3	2	7
	(j) 071	Relapsing fever				
	(k) 072	Leptospirosis				
	(l) 073	Yaws	2,509	2,015	3,141	7,665
	(m) 086	Rubella	6	4	7	17
	(n) 087	Chickenpox	746	382	1,185	2,313
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	70,763	49,046	117,491	237,300

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	70,763	49,046	117,491	237,300
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)				
(o)	088	Herpes Zoster	999	433	346	1,778
(p)	089	Mumps	1,209	856	2,631	4,696
(q)	090	Dengue	1	..	..	1
(r)	093	Glandular fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(s)	095	Trachoma	62	99	5	166
(t)	096.7	Sandfly fever	2	1	1	4
(u)	120	Leishmaniasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(v)	121	(a) Trypanosomiasis gambiensis ..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis ..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Other and unspecified trypano- somiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(w)	131	Dermatophytosis	1,449	843	1,104	3,396
(x)	135	Scabies	12,745	9,937	25,670	48,352
(y)	054-074	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	9,299	6,527	10,767	26,593
	096.1-096.8					
	096.8, 096.9					
	122					
	132-134					
	136-138					
		II.—NEOPLASMS				
A 44	140-148	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	46	33	..	79
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ..	3	4	..	7
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach ..	17	4	..	21
A 47 (a)	152	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, including duodenum ..	2	..	..	2
(b)	153	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum ..	2	1	..	3
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum ..	16	2	..	18
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx ..	3	1	..	4
A 50	162-163	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung not specified as secondary	3	..	..	3
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast ..	..	41	..	41
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ..	..	74	..	74
A 53	172-174	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ..	..	2	..	2
A 54	177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate ..	10	..	..	10
A 55	190-191	Malignant neoplasm of skin ..	..	..	..	..
A 56	196-197	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	1	..	..	1
A 57 (a)	155-156	Malignant neoplasm of liver ..	10	3	..	13
(b)	157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas ..	..	..	..	..
(c)	158	Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum ..	..	..	..	..
(d)	159	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organs	3	..	..	3
(e)	175-176	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs ..	..	4	..	4
(f)	178-179	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs ..	9	..	..	9
(g)	180-181	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, bladder and other urinary organs ..	..	..	..	..
(h)	160	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	144	141	13	298
	164-165					
	192-195					
	198-199					
A 58	204	Leukaemia and Aleukacmia ..	..	3	..	3
A 59 (a)	200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosar- coma	1	2	..	3
(b)	201	Hodgkin's disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(c)	202-203	Other neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic system .. ..	..	..	..	..
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	96,799	68,057	158,028	322,884

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward ..</i>	96,799	68,057	158,028	322,884
		II.—NEOPLASMS—(cont.)				
A 60	(d) 205	Mycosis fungoides	247	35	110	392
	(a) 210-211	Benign neoplasm of buccal cavity, pharynx and digestive system ..	2	3	1	6
	(b) 217	Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs .. .. .	..	3	..	3
	(c) 218	Benign neoplasm of other male genital organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(d) 212-216 } (e) 219-229 }	Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissue ..	122	66	10	198
	(f) 230	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(g) 233-235	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other female genital organs ..	..	..	..	..
	(g) 231-232 } 236-239 }	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other unspecified organs ..	137	88	39	264
		III.—ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES AND				
		IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS				
A 61	250-251	Nontoxic goitre	74	597	11	682
A 62	252	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	75	441	2	518
A 63	260	Diabetes mellitus	2,728	1,870	1	4,599
A 64	(a) 280	Beriberi	1,074	1,314	125	2,513
	(b) 281	Pellagra	2	5	1	8
	(c) 282	Scurvy	3	3	3	9
	(d) 283-284	Rickets	1	..	17	18
	(e) 285	Osteomalacia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(f) 286.0	(a) Sprue	13	29	1	43
	286.5	(b) Malnutrition	3,379	4,398	4,095	11,872
	286.6	(c) Kwashiorkor	105	111	140	356
A 65	(a) 286.1-286.4	(d) Other deficiency states ..	6,004	8,678	4,782	19,464
	290	Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias	95	290	108	493
	(b) 291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypo- chromic)	4,396	9,173	2,323	15,892
	(c) 292-293	Other specified and unspecified anaemias	20,382	39,656	12,061	72,099
A 66	(a) 241	Asthma	12,492	8,785	8,524	29,801
	(b) 240 } 242-245 }	Angioneurotic oedema, urticaria and other allergic disorders ..	7,821	6,096	4,231	18,148
	(c) 253	Myxoedema and cretinism ..	..	1	3	4
	(d) 254	Other diseases of thyroid gland ..	13	51	3	67
	(e) 270	Disorders of pancreatic internal secretion other than diabetes mellitus	4	5	3	12
	(f) 271	Diseases of parathyroid gland ..	2	12	..	14
	(g) 272	Diseases of pituitary gland ..	1	..	..	1
	(h) 273	Diseases of thymus gland ..	..	..	..	..
	(i) 274	Diseases of adrenal gland ..	..	..	..	..
	(j) 275-277	Other diseases of endocrine glands	..	..	2	2
	(k) 288	Gout	18	1	..	19
	(l) 287, 289	Other metabolic diseases	137	73	1	211
	(m) 294	Polycythemia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
	(n) 295	Haemophilia .. .. .	..	..	1	1
	(o) 296	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions .. .. .	..	2	..	2
	(p) 297	Agranulocytosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(q) 298	Diseases of spleen	20	10	26	56
	(r) 299	Other diseases of blood and blood- forming organs	10	12	2	24
		<i>Carried forward ..</i>	156,156	149,866	194,654	500,676

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	156,156	149,866	194,654	500,676
		V.—MENTAL PSYCHONEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS				
A 67	(a) 300	Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	1	..	..	1
	(b) 301	Maniac-depressive reaction	1	..	..	1
	(c) 302	Involucional melancholia				
	(d) 303	Paranoia and paranoid states				
	(e) 304	Senile psychoses	4	9	..	13
	(f) 305-309	Other and unspecified psychoses	14	11	..	25
A 68	(a) 311	Hysterical reaction	9	54	..	63
	(b) 314	Neurotic-depressive reaction	8	10	..	18
	(c) 322	Alcoholism	890	66	..	956
	(d) 323	Other drug addiction	199	6	1	206
	(e) 310	Other psychoneuroses and disorders of personality				
	312-313					
	315-321		62	71	1	134
	324					
	326					
A 69	325	Mental deficiency	131	79	12	222
		VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS				
A 70	(a) 331	Cerebral haemorrhage	6	..	..	6
	(b) 332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	3	1	..	4
	(c) 330	Other vascular lesions affecting central nervous system				
	333-334		1	..	..	1
A 71	340	Non-meningococcal meningitis .. ..	..	..	3	3
A 72	345	Multiple sclerosis .. ..	..	1	..	1
A 73	353	Epilepsy	462	227	192	881
A 74	(a) 370	Conjunctivitis and ophthalmia	21,811	15,142	21,777	58,730
	(b) 371-379	Other inflammatory diseases of eye	4,672	3,665	3,578	11,915
A 75	385	Cataract	1,036	795	105	1,936
A 76	387	Glaucoma	64	79	10	153
A 77	(a) 390	Otitis externa	7,949	6,411	16,016	30,376
	(b) 391-393	Otitis media and mastoiditis	4,859	3,640	10,404	18,903
	(c) 394	Other inflammatory diseases of ear	5,000	3,539	9,011	17,550
A 78	(a) 380-384	All other diseases and conditions of eye				
	386-388		13,798	7,996	6,566	28,360
	389					
	342					
	(b) 342	Intracranial and intraspinal abscess				
	(c) 343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalo- myelitis				
	(d) 350	Paralysis agitans	4	..	..	4
	(e) 352	Other cerebral paralysis	22	16	2	40
	(f) 356	Motor neurone disease and muscular atrophy	18	10	..	28
	(g) 357	Other diseases of spinal cord	1	..	..	1
	(h) 366	Other and unspecified forms of neuralgia and neuritis	46,647	40,035	3,894	90,576
	(i) 367	Other diseases of cranial nerves	59	58	..	117
	(j) 369	Diseases of peripheral autonomic nervous system	235	212	3	450
	(k) 341, 344	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs				
	351, 354		3,071	2,395	225	5,691
	355					
	360-365					
	368					
	395-398					
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	267,193	234,394	266,454	768,041

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	267,193	234,394	266,454	768,041
		VII.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM				
A 79	(a) 400	Rheumatic fever without mention of heart involvement	406	339	18	763
	(b) 401	Rheumatic fever with heart invol- vement	34	60	2	96
	(c) 402	Chorea				
A 80	(a) 410-413	Diseases of valves specified as rheumatic	1	1	2	4
	(b) 414	Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic				
	(c) 415	Other myocarditis specified as rheumatic				
	(d) 416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	10	2	2	14
A 81	(a) 420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, inclu- ding coronary disease	11	6	..	17
	(b) 421	Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic	2	31	..	33
	(c) 422	Other myocardial degeneration	11	4	..	15
A 82	(a) 430	Acute and subacute endocarditis	5	..	..	5
	(b) 431	Acute myocarditis	6	104	1	111
	(c) 432	Acute pericarditis	2	..	..	2
	(d) 433	Functional disease of heart	392	276	27	695
	(e) 434	Other and unspecified diseases of heart	1,191	956	65	2,212
A 83	440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	340	425	..	765
A 84	444-447	Hypertension without mention of heart	3,547	2,758	7	6,312
A 85	(a) 450	General arteriosclerosis	42	31	..	73
	(b) 451	Aortic aneurysm, non-syphilitic and dissecting aneurysm	2	..	..	2
	(c) 452	Other aneurysm, except of heart and aorta				
	(d) 453	Peripheral vascular disease	6	..	..	6
	(e) 454	Arterial embolism and thrombosis	10	3	..	13
	(f) 455	Gangrene of unspecified cause	18	3	1	22
	(g) 456	Other diseases of arteries	249	719	..	968
A 86	(a) 460, 462	Varicose veins	3,434	1,707	25	5,166
	(b) 461	Haemorrhoids	30	24	3	57
	(c) 463-464	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis	2	..	..	2
	(d) 465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction				
	(e) 466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	267	183	359	809
	(f) 467	Other diseases of circulatory system	89	59	29	177
	(g) 468	(a) Adenitis	3,620	2,260	4,259	10,139
		(b) Lymphadenitis	356	208	279	843
		(c) Other diseases of lymph nodes and lymph channels	65	69	94	228
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM				
A 87	(a) 470	Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	91,820	60,157	101,833	253,810
	(b) 471	Acute sinusitis	1,151	1,252	647	3,050
	(c) 472	Acute pharyngitis	11,856	9,396	9,622	30,874
	(d) 473	Acute tonsillitis	15,957	13,198	23,199	52,354
	(e) 474	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis	9,853	6,957	16,631	33,441
	(f) 475	Other acute upper respiratory infections	3,412	4,565	7,215	15,192
A 88	(a) 480	Influenza with pneumonia	285	196	370	851
	(b) 481	Influenza with other respiratory manifestations, and influenza unqualified	36,741	22,833	38,514	98,088
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	452,416	363,176	469,658	1,285,250

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	452,416	363,176	469,658	1,285,250
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—(cont.)				
(c)	482	Influenza with digestive manifesta- tions, but without respiratory symptoms	4,428	3,089	4,826	12,343
(d)	483	Influenza with nervous manifesta- tions, but without digestive or respiratory symptoms ..	477	275	422	1,174
A 89	490	Lobar pneumonia	165	122	92	379
A 90	491	Broncho-pneumonia	195	252	1,734	2,181
A 91	492-493	Primary atypical, other and unspe- cified pneumonia	50	19	170	239
A 92	500	Acute bronchitis	20,946	17,355	35,153	73,454
A 93 (a)	501	Bronchitis unqualified	80,021	65,121	131,500	276,642
(b)	502	Chronic bronchitis	8,588	6,135	6,285	21,008
A 94	510	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	34	18	82	134
A 95 (a)	518	Empyema	8	2	..	10
(b)	521	Abscess of lung	2	2	..	4
A 96	519	Pleurisy	54	34	3	91
A 97 (a)	517	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	292	372	864	1,528
(b)	520	Spontaneous pneumothorax ..	..	1	..	1
(c)	522	Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis	..	..	..	..
(d)	525	Other chronic interstitial pneumonia	..	..	..	..
(e)	523	Pneumoconiosis	4	..	..	4
(f)	526	Bronchiectasis	82	36	2	120
(g)	511-516 } 524 } 527 }	All other respiratory diseases ..	3,355	2,384	4,174	9,913
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM				
A 98 (a)	530	Dental caries	8,551	6,062	8,642	23,255
(b)	531-535	(a) Gingivitis	519	466	504	1,489
		(b) Pyorrhoea	723	755	436	1,914
		(c) Other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ..	1,138	791	740	2,669
A 99	540	Ulcer of stomach	929	489	23	1,441
A 100	541	Ulcer of duodenum	205	89	16	310
A 101	543	Gastritis and duodenitis	24,303	19,319	7,493	51,115
A 102	550-553	Appendicitis	286	135	41	462
A 103 (a)	560	Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruction ..	646	20	103	769
(b)	561	Hernia of abdominal cavity with obstruction	10	..	4	14
(c)	570	(a) Intussusception .. .. .	..	..	2	2
		(b) Volvulus .. .. .	..	..	..	..
		(c) Other intestinal obstruction ..	13	3	5	21
A 104 (a)	571.0	Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years .. ..	..	..	29,110	29,110
(b)	571.1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over	19,045	13,060	26,465	58,570
(c)	572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	34	10	4	48
A 105 (a)	581.0	Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcoholism	182	31	1	214
(b)	581.1	Cirrhosis of liver with alcoholism ..	8	..	..	8
A 106 (a)	584	Cholelithiasis	3	..	..	3
(b)	585	Cholecystitis and cholangitis with- out mention of calculi ..	96	89	6	191
A 107 (a)	536	Stomatitis	4,350	4,485	9,462	18,297
(b)	538	Other diseases of buccal cavity ..	402	250	197	849
(c)	539	(a) Functional disorders of oeso- phagus	4	1	1	6
		(b) Stricture or obstruction of oeso- phagus	9	7	2	18
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	632,573	504,455	738,222	1,875,250

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	632,573	504,455	738,222	1,875,250
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—(cont.)				
(d)	544	Disorders of function of stomach ..	13,367	11,749	8,267	33,383
(e)	545	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum	4,098	3,992	2,252	10,342
(f)	573	(a) Constipation	24,413	17,744	20,981	63,138
		(b) Other functional disorders of intestines	5,632	3,884	4,145	13,661
(g)	574	Anal fissure and fistula	165	20	17	202
(h)	575	Abscess of anal and rectal regions..	127	14	11	152
(i)	576	Peritonitis	16	4	..	20
(j)	578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum	14	4	2	20
(k)	580	(a) Acute yellow atrophy of liver ..	2	..	..	2
		(b) Degeneration of liver	1	..	..	1
		(c) Hepatitis	420	310	98	828
(l)	583	Other diseases of liver	106	28	10	144
(m)	586	Other diseases of gall-bladder and biliary ducts	94	49	33	176
(n)	587	Diseases of pancreas	2	2	..	4
(o)	537,542 } 577,582 }	Other diseases of digestive system..	10,567	8,476	5,817	24,860
		X.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM				
A 108	590	Acute nephritis	114	246	75	435
A 109 (a)	591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis	75	50	25	150
		(b) Chronic nephritis	72	42	19	133
(c)	593	Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic	1,236	781	571	2,588
(d)	594	Other renal sclerosis	2	..	..	2
A 110	600	Infections of kidney	332	297	111	740
A 111 (a)	602	Calculi of kidney and ureter ..	123	50	5	178
(b)	604	Calculi of other parts of urinary system	41	10	..	51
A 112	610	Hyperplasia of prostate	26	..	..	26
A 113	620-621	Diseases of breast .. .. .	..	935	5	940
A 114 (a)	603	Other diseases of kidney and ureter..	888	604	137	1,629
(b)	605	Cystitis	1,511	1,484	300	3,295
(c)	606	Other diseases of bladder	282	197	47	526
(d)	608	Stricture of urethra	284	16	9	309
(e)	609	Other diseases of urethra	1,420	287	67	1,774
(f)	612	Other diseases of prostate	113	..	..	113
(g)	613	Hydrocele	330	..	37	367
(h)	614	Orchitis and epididymitis	710	..	60	770
(i)	617	Other diseases of male genital organs	1,019	..	248	1,267
(j)	622	Acute salpingitis and oophoritis ..	..	103	..	103
(k)	625	Other diseases of ovary and fallopian tube .. .. .	..	80	..	80
(l)	626	Diseases of parametrium and pelvi- peritoneum (female) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(m)	630	Infective disease of uterus, vagina and vulva .. .. .	..	1,295	45	1,340
(n)	633	Other diseases of uterus .. ..	..	760	..	760
(o)	634	Disorders of menstruation .. ..	..	14,815	..	14,815
(p)	637	Other diseases of female genital organs .. .. .	..	2,604	27	2,631
(q)	601 } 607,611 } 615-616 } 623-624 } 631-632 } 635-636 }	All other diseases of the genito- urinary system	2,083	1,723	747	4,553
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	702,258	577,110	782,390	2,061,758

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	702,258	577,110	782,390	2,061,758
		XI.—DELIVERIES AND COM- PLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERIUM				
A 115 (a)	640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy ..	..	128	..	128
(b)	641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy ..	..	20	..	20
(c)	681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ..	..	11	..	11
(d)	682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis ..	..	1	..	1
(e)	684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism ..	..	..	..	..
A 116 (a)	642	(a) Albuminuria of pregnancy ..	..	1,360	..	1,360
		(b) Eclampsia of pregnancy ..	..	33	..	33
		(c) Hyperemesis gravidarum ..	..	2,004	..	2,004
		(d) Acute yellow atrophy of liver ..	..	..	..	..
		(e) Other toxæmias of pregnancy ..	..	562	..	562
(b)	652	Abortion with toxæmia without mention of sepsis ..	..	8	..	8
(c)	685	Puerperal eclampsia ..	..	..	..	..
(d)	686	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia ..	..	..	..	..
A 117 (a)	643	Placenta prævia ..	..	5	..	5
(b)	644	Other hæmorrhage of pregnancy ..	..	184	..	184
(c)	670	Delivery complicated by placenta prævia or antepartum hæmorrhage ..	..	1	..	1
(d)	671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta ..	..	4	..	4
(e)	672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum hæmorrhage ..	..	15	..	15
A 118	650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ..	..	2,184	..	2,184
A 119	651	Abortion with sepsis ..	..	125	..	125
A 120 (a)	645	Ectopic pregnancy ..	..	29	..	29
(b)	646	Anaemia of pregnancy ..	..	11,160	..	11,160
(c)	683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium ..	..	28	..	28
(d)	688.1	Puerperal psychoses ..	..	2	..	2
(e)	689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation ..	..	702	..	702
(f)	647-649 673-680 687 688.0 688.2-688.3	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	..	12,329	..	12,329
(g)	660					
		Delivery without mention of complications ..	..	4,932	..	4,932
		XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE AND XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT				
A 121 (a)	690	Boil and carbuncle ..	22,823	14,237	32,145	69,205
(b)	691-693	Cellulitis and abscess ..	30,296	18,904	29,920	79,120
(c)	694-698	Other infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue ..	20,127	13,642	20,179	53,948
A 122 (a)	720	Acute arthritis due to pyogenic organisms ..	16	7	..	23
(b)	721	Acute nonpyogenic arthritis ..	53	44	1	98
(c)	722	Rheumatoid arthritis and allied conditions ..	339	284	6	629
(d)	723-725	Arthritis specified and unspecified ..	6,741	4,752	304	11,797
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	782,653	664,807	864,945	2,312,405

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	782,653	664,807	864,945	2,312,405
		XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE AND XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT —(cont.)				
A 123 (a)	726	Muscular rheumatism	10,357	7,623	278	18,258
(b)	727	Rheumatism unspecified	12,758	10,745	510	24,013
A 124	730	Osteomyelitis and periostitis ..	178	78	20	276
A 125 (a)	737	Ankylosis of joint	41	36	1	78
(b)	745-749	Other acquired musculoskeletal deformities .. ..	..	..	2	2
A 126 (a)	715	Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)	19,414	11,416	20,355	51,185
(b)	700-714 } 716 }	All other diseases of skin and sub- cutaneous tissue	49,552	33,023	47,073	129,648
(c)	731-736 } 738-744 }	All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	2,120	1,305	400	3,825
		XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS				
A 127	751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	22	13	26	61
A 128	754	Congenital malformations of circula- tory system .. ..	..	..	9	9
A 129 (a)	750	Monstrosity .. ..	..	..	5	5
(b)	752	Congenital hydrocephalus .. ..	..	..	5	5
(c)	753	Other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	..	..	..	..
(d)	755	Cleft palate and harelip	7	8	123	138
(e)	756	(a) Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis .. ..	..	..	9	9
		(b) Imperforate anus .. ..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Other congenital malformations of digestive system .. ..	..	..	..	..
(f)	757	Congenital malformations of genito- urinary system .. ..	..	..	8	8
(g)	758	Congenital malformations of bone and joint .. ..	..	..	..	..
(h)	759	Other and unspecified congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified	11	17	23	51
		XV.—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY				
A 130 (a)	760	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth .. ..	..	..	..	..
(b)	761	Other birth injury .. ..	..	..	..	..
A 131	762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	..	..	7	7
A 132 (a)	763	Pneumonia of newborn .. ..	..	..	813	813
(b)	764	Diarrhoea of newborn .. ..	..	..	17	17
(c)	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum .. ..	..	..	7	7
(d)	766	Pemphigus neonatorum .. ..	..	..	59	59
(e)	767	Umbilical sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..
(f)	768	Other sepsis of newborn .. ..	..	..	..	..
A 133	770	Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	..	..	93	93
A 134	769 } 771-772 }	All other defined diseases of early infancy .. ..	..	..	240	240
A 135 (a)	773	Congenital debility .. ..	..	..	12	12
(b)	774	Premature birth .. ..	..	..	..	..
(c)	775-776	Other ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified .. ..	..	..	56	56
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	877,113	729,071	935,091	2,541,275

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	877,113	729,071	935,091	2,541,275
		XVI.—SYMPTOMS, SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS				
A 136	794	Senility without mention of psychoses	2,709	2,210	..	4,919
A 137 (a)	780	Infantile convulsions .. ..	..	..	449	449
(b)	788.8	Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	26,200	17,706	32,518	76,424
(c)	793	Observation, without need for further medical care	4,706	10,499	5,046	20,251
(d)	781-787 789-792 795 788.1-788.7 788.9	(a) Malingering	425	362	58	845
		(b) Sudden death (cause unknown)				
		(c) Found dead (cause unknown)				
		(d) Other ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	3,817	3,186	1,589	8,592
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE				
		"E" CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES)				
AE 138	E 810-E 835	Motor vehicle accidents	4,213	1,370	1,275	6,858
AE 139(a)	E 800-E 802	Railway accidents	42	4	3	49
(b)	E 850-E 858	Water transport accidents ..	..	..	..	..
(c)	E 860-E 866	Aircraft accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..
(d)	E 840-E 845	Other transport accidents ..	955	434	577	1,966
AE 140(a)	E 870	Accidental poisoning by morphia and other opium derivatives	4	2	8	14
(b)	E 874	Accidental poisoning by other anal- gesic and soporific drugs ..	3	2	..	5
(c)	E 878	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified drugs	9	3	1	13
(d)	E 883	Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalies	9	7	2	18
(e)	E 884	Accidental poisoning by mercury and its compounds .. ..	..	2	2	4
(f)	E 885	Accidental poisoning by lead and its compounds	4	1	..	5
(g)	E 886	Accidental poisoning by arsenic and antimony and their compounds	6	..	2	8
(h)	E 888	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified solid or liquid substances .. ..	..	..	..	..
(i)	E 890-E 895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours .. ..	..	..	..	..
(j)	E871-E873 E875-E877 E870-E882 E 887	Other accidental poisoning ..	62	55	44	161
AE 141	E 900-E 904	Accidental falls	20,069	9,211	17,572	46,852
AE 142	E 912	Accidental caused by machinery ..	261	20	23	304
AE 143	E 916	Accident caused by fire and explo- sion of combustible material ..	365	238	391	994
AE 144	E 917-E 918	Accident caused by hot substance corrosive liquid, steam and radiation	778	641	1,344	2,763
AE 145	E 919	Accident caused by firearm ..	7	1	1	9
AE 146	E 929	Accidental drowning and submersion	4	1	..	5
AE 147(a)	E 913	Accidents caused by cutting or piercing instruments	17,692	7,900	11,351	36,943
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	959,453	782,926	1,007,347	2,749,726

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	959,453	782,926	1,007,347	2,749,726
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)				
		"E" CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES) —(cont.)				
(b)	E 914	Accidents caused by electric current	4	3	6	13
(c)	E 920	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	823	325	555	1,703
(d)	E 923	Foreign body entering other orifice	627	356	1,141	2,124
(e)	E 925	Accidental mechanical suffocation				
(f)	E 926	Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age .. .. .	..	..	10	10
(g)	E 927	(a) Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	6,019	3,128	4,036	13,183
		(b) Accidents caused by snake-bites	167	74	24	265
(h)	E 928	Other accidents caused by animals	3,108	1,520	2,727	7,355
(i)	E 931	Excessive heat	13	2	6	21
(j)	E 932	Excessive cold				
(k)	E 933	Hunger, thirst and exposure ..				
(l)	E 934	Cataclysm				
(m)	E 935	Lightning	2	2	2	6
(n)	E 936	(a) Accidents in mines and quarries	199	48	5	252
		(b) Agricultural and forestry acci- dents	356	152	9	517
		(c) Accidental injury by crushing or landslide	136	47	68	251
		(d) Other and unspecified accidents	1,847	814	1,263	3,924
(o)	E 940	Generalized vaccinia following vac- cination	306	232	933	1,471
(p)	E 941-E 942	Other complications of smallpox vaccination	79	32	113	224
(q)	E950-E953 } E955-E959 }	Accidents due to medical or surgical intervention	18	11	1	30
(r)	E 954	Anaesthetic accidents				
(s)	E910-E911 } E 915 } E921-E922 } E 924 } E 930 } E943-E946 } E960-E962 }	All other accidental causes ..	5,454	3,627	3,519	12,600
AE 148(a)	E 970	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances	2	1	..	3
(b)	E 971	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other solid and liquid substances				
(c)	E 972	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by gases in domestic use				
(d)	E 973	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other gases				
(e)	E 974	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging or strangulation				
(f)	E 975	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning)				
(g)	E 976	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives				
(h)	E 977	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by cutting or piercing instruments	1	..	..	1
(i)	E 978	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by jumping from high place				
(j)	E 963 } E 979 }	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by other and unspecified means ..				
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	978,614	793,300	1,021,765	2,793,679

TABLE 6—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (FIXED DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	978,614	793,300	1,021,765	2,793,679
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)				
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES) —(cont.)				
AE 149(a)	E 980	Non-accidental poisoning by another person				
(b)	E 981	Assault by firearms and explosive	41	9	..	50
(c)	E 982	Assault by cutting or piercing instru- ments	591	212	72	875
(d)	E 964 } E 983 }	Assault by other means	5,167	1,823	429	7,419
(e)	E 984	Injury by intervention of police ..	33	2	..	35
(f)	E 985	Execution (legal)	8	..	..	8
AE 150	E 965 } E990-E999 }	Injury resulting from operations of war	18	..	37	55
		“N” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE (NATURE OF INJURY)				
AN 138	N 800-N 804	Fracture of skull	18	3	5	26
AN 139	N 805-N 809	Fracture of spine and trunk ..	55	13	8	76
AN 140	N 810-N 829	Fracture of limbs	1,116	433	625	2,174
AN 141	N 830-N 839	Dislocation without fracture ..	302	120	172	594
AN 142	N 840-N 848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	5,490	1,820	2,015	9,325
AN 143	N 850-N 856	Head injury excluding fracture ..	1,061	500	1,009	2,570
AN 144	N 860-N 862	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	3	1	8	12
AN 145	N 870-N 908	Laceration and open wounds ..	28,190	11,435	17,449	57,074
AN 146	N 910-N 929	Superficial injury contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	9,271	4,508	6,983	20,762
AN 147	N 930-N 936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	98	81	81	260
AN 148	N 940-N 949	Burns	1,686	1,421	2,859	5,966
AN 149	N 960-N 979	Effects of poisons .. .. .	..	2	..	2
AN 150	N950-N959 } N990-N999 }	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	4,903	2,806	2,362	10,071
		TOTAL ..	1,036,665	818,489	1,055,879	2,911,033

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1959

Nationalities								New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
								Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total (A)
Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,316	2,048	2,068	6,432
Eurastians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,991	4,390	4,962	15,343
Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385,711	358,826	495,367	1,239,904
Indians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226,168	155,196	190,445	571,809
Malays ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,618	283,601	344,978	1,026,197
Javanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,770	9,712	12,951	35,433
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,090	4,714	5,107	15,911
							TOTAL ..	1,036,665	818,489	1,055,879	2,911,033

TABLE 7

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959

INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES FOR TABULATION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—(See footnote.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES				
A 1	001-008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	32	15	3	50
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system				
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands				
A 4	012-013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints ..				
A 5	(a) 014	Tuberculosis of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue				
	(b) 015	Tuberculosis of lymphatic system ..	..	..	1	1
	(c) 016	Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system ..				
	(d) 017	Tuberculosis of adrenal glands ..				
	(e) 018	Tuberculosis of other organs ..				
	(f) 019	Disseminated tuberculosis				
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis .. .. .	..	..	2	2
A 7	(a) 021.0-021.1	Primary syphilis				
	(b) 021.2	Secondary syphilis				
	(c) 021.3	Early syphilis, relapse following treatment				
	(d) 021.4	Early syphilis (unspecified stage) ..				
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis				
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane				
A 10	(a) 022	Aneurysm of aorta				
	(b) 023	Other cardiovascular syphilis				
	(c) 026	Other syphilis of central nervous system				
	(d) 027	Tertiary syphilis				
	(e) 028	Latent syphilis				
	(f) 029	Syphilis unqualified	4	1	..	5
A 11	(a) 030	Acute or unspecified gonorrhoea ..	214	70	..	284
	(b) 031	Chronic gonococcal infection of genito-urinary system	11	8	..	19
	(c) 032	Gonococcal infection of joint	9	2	..	11
	(d) 033	Gonococcal infection of eye				
	(e) 034-035	Gonococcal infection of other sites ..	1	..	..	1
A 12	040	Typhoid fever				
A 13	(a) 041	Paratyphoid fever A, B or C				
	(b) 042	Other salmonella infections				
A 14	043	Cholera				
A 15	044	Brucellosis (undulant fever)				
A 16	(a) 045	Bacillary dysentery	57	39	82	178
	(b) 046	Amoebiasis	13	7	18	38
	(c) 047-048	Other protozoal and unspecified forms of dysentery	441	307	423	1,171
A 17	050	Scarlet fever				
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat	1	6	3	10
A 19	052	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	1	1
A 20	053	Septicaemia and pyaemia				
A 21	055	Diphtheria				
A 22	056	Whooping Cough	6	1	301	308
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections				
A 24	058	Plague				
A 25	060	Leprosy	1	3	..	4
A 26	(a) 061	Tetanus of the new-born				
	(b) —	Tetanus, other forms				
		Carried forward ..	790	459	834	2,083

The headings are taken from the Intermediate List of 150 Causes for Tabulation of Morbidity and Mortality as published in the "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death" (Seventh Revision, 1955).

Reference should be made to the Detailed List of the Diseases published on pages 45 to 333 of the above Manual whenever there is any doubt about the entry in the list.

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	790	459	834	2,083
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)				
A 27	062	Anthrax				
A 28	080	Acute Poliomyelitis				
A 29	082	Acute infectious encephalitis ..				
A 30	081	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis				
	083	and acute infectious encephalitis				
A 31	084	Smallpox				
A 32	085	Measles	3	2	192	197
A 33	091	Yellow fever				
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis				
A 35	094	Rabies				
A 36	(a) 100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus ..				
	(b) 101	Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)				
	(c) 104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus ..				
	(d) 105	Mite-borne typhus				
	(e) 102-103					
	106-108	Other and unspecified typhus ..				
A 37	(a) 110	Vivax malaria (benign tertian) ..	54	39	106	199
	(b) 111	Malariae malaria (quartan) ..	..	..	3	3
	(c) 112	Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	31	18	57	106
	(d) 114	Mixed malaria infections	1	3	11	15
	(e) 115	Blackwater fever				
	(f) 113	Other and unspecified forms of malaria				
A 38	(a) 116-117	Schistosomiasis vesical (S. haemato- bium)	24,372	14,979	19,973	59,324
	(b) 123.1	Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Man- soni)				
	(c) 123.2	Schistosomiasis Oriental (S. Japoni- cum)				
	(d) 123.3	Other and unspecified Schistoso- miasis				
A 39	125	Hydatid disease				
A 40	(a) 127	Onchocerciasis				
	(b) —	Loiasis				
	(c) —	Filariasis (bancrofti)				
	(d) —	Other filariasis	35	10	..	45
A 41	129	Ankylostomiasis	665	635	1,096	2,396
A 42	(a) 126	Tape worm (infestation) and other cestode infestation	2	3	21	26
	(b) 130.0	Ascariasis	5,740	5,672	34,339	45,751
	(c) 130.3	Guinea worm (dracunculosis) ..	41	37	121	199
	(d) 124	Other trematode infestation ..				
	(e) 128	Trichiniasis	3	5	..	8
A 43	(f) 130.1-130.2	Other diseases due to helminths ..	4,262	3,064	15,934	23,260
	(a) 036	Chancroid				
	(b) 037	Lymphogranuloma venereum ..				
	(c) 038	Granuloma inguinale, venereal ..				
	(d) 039	Other and unspecified venereal diseases	8	4	6	18
	(e) 049	Food poisoning infection and intoxication				
	(f) 059	Tularaemia				
	(g) 063	Gas gangrene				
	(h) 064	(a) Glanders				
		(b) Melioidosis				
		(c) Other bacterial diseases ..				
	(i) 070	Vincent's infection .. .. .	..	1	..	1
	(j) 071	Relapsing fever				
	(k) 072	Leptospirosis				
	(l) 073	Yaws	2,382	1,992	3,487	7,861
	(m) 086	Rubella				
	(n) 087	Chickenpox	67	76	303	446
	(o) 088	Herpes Zoster	103	58	80	241
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	38,559	27,057	76,563	142,179

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)
 RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	38,559	27,057	76,563	142,179
		I.—INFECTIVE AND PARA- SITIC DISEASES—(cont.)				
(p)	089	Mumps	80	53	339	472
(q)	090	Dengue				
(r)	093	Glandular fever				
(s)	095	Trachoma	12	6	5	23
(t)	096.7	Sandfly fever				
(u)	120	Leishmaniasis				
(v)	121	(a) Trypanosomiasis gambiensiis ..				
		(b) Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensiis ..				
		(c) Other and unspecified trypano- somiasis				
(w)	131	Dermatophytosis	373	264	862	1,499
(x)	135	Scabies	9,655	7,161	27,244	44,060
(y)	054,074 } 096.1-096.6 } 096.8,096.9 } 122 } 132-134 } 136-138 }	All other diseases classified as infec- tive and parasitic	6,440	8,173	16,044	30,657
		II.—NEOPLASMS				
A 44	140-148	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx				
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ..				
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach ..				
A 47	(a) 152	Malignant neoplasm of small intes- tine, including duodenum ..				
	(b) 153	Malignant neoplasm of large intes- tine, except rectum				
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum ..				
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx ..				
A 50	162-163	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung not specified as secondary				
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast ..				
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ..				
A 53	172-174	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ..				
A 54	177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate ..				
A 55	190-191	Malignant neoplasm of skin ..				
A 56	196-197	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue				
A 57	(a) 155-156	Malignant neoplasm of liver ..				
	(b) 157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas ..				
	(c) 158	Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum ..				
	(d) 159	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organs				
	(e) 175-176	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs				
	(f) 178-179	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs ..				
	(g) 180-181	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, bladder and other urinary organs				
	(h) 160 } 164-165 } 192-195 } 198-199 }	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites				
A 58	204	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..				
A 59	(a) 200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma				
	(b) 201	Hodgkin's disease				
	(c) 202-203	Other neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic system				
	(d) 205	Mycosis fungoides				
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	55,119	42,714	121,057	218,890

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)
RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	55,119	42,714	121,057	218,890
		II.—NEOPLASMS—(cont.)				
A 60	(a) 210-211	Benign neoplasm of buccal cavity, pharynx and digestive system ..				
	(b) 217	Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs ..				
	(c) 218	Benign neoplasm of other male genital organs ..				
	(d) 212-216 } 219-229 }	Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissue ..	..	3	1	4
	(e) 230	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs ..				
	(f) 233-235	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other female genital organs ..				
	(g) 231-232 } 236-239 }	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other unspecified organs ..	3	2	1	6
		III.—ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES				
		AND				
		IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS				
A 61	250-251	Nontoxic goitre ..	1	18	..	19
A 62	252	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre ..				
A 63	260	Diabetes mellitus ..	8	1	..	9
A 64	(a) 280	Beriberi ..	355	462	27	844
	(b) 281	Pellagra ..	..	1	..	1
	(c) 282	Scurvy ..	1	2	6	9
	(d) 283-284	Rickets ..	..	..	25	25
	(e) 285	Osteomalacia ..				
	(f) 286.0	(a) Sprue ..				
	286.5	(b) Malnutrition ..	1,583	2,471	2,249	6,303
	286.6	(c) Kwashiorkor ..				
	286.1-286.4	(d) Other deficiency states ..	1,812	2,020	1,598	5,430
A 65	(a) 290	Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias ..	53	98	38	189
	(b) 291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypo-chromic) ..	1,368	2,822	1,292	5,482
	(c) 292-293	Other specified and unspecified anaemias ..	13,317	25,373	9,657	48,347
A 66	(a) 241	Asthma ..	4,166	3,066	2,407	9,639
	(b) 240	Angioneurotic oedema, urticaria and other allergic disorders ..	573	430	308	1,311
	(c) 242-245 }	Myxoedema and cretinism ..				
	(d) 253	Other diseases of thyroid gland ..				
	(e) 254	Disorders of pancreatic internal secretion other than diabetes mellitus ..				
	(f) 271	Diseases of parathyroid gland ..				
	(g) 272	Diseases of pituitary gland ..				
	(h) 273	Diseases of thymus gland ..				
	(i) 274	Diseases of adrenal gland ..	..	..	1	1
	(j) 275-277	Other diseases of endocrine glands ..				
	(k) 288	Gout ..	18	9	..	27
	(l) 287, 289	Other metabolic diseases ..				
	(m) 294	Polycythemia ..				
	(n) 295	Haemophilia ..				
	(o) 296	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions ..				
	(p) 297	Agranulocytosis ..				
	(q) 298	Diseases of spleen ..	8	2	21	31
	(r) 299	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs ..	..	..	3	3
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	78,385	79,494	138,691	296,570

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	78,385	79,494	138,691	296,570
		V.—MENTAL, PSYCHONEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS				
A 67	(a) 300	Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)				
	(b) 301	Maniac-depressive reaction				
	(c) 302	Involuntional melancholia				
	(d) 303	Paranoia and paranoid states				
	(e) 304	Senile psychoses				
	(f) 305-309	Other and unspecified psychoses				
A 68	(a) 311	Hysterical reaction .. .. .	..	2	..	2
	(b) 314	Neurotic-depressive reaction				
	(c) 322	Alcoholism				
	(d) 323	Other drug addiction	2	..	..	2
	(e) 310					
	312-313					
	315-321	Other psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	2	..	..	2
	324					
	326					
A 69	325	Mental deficiency .. .. .	..	1	..	1
		VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS				
A 70	(a) 331	Cerebral haemorrhage				
	(b) 332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis.. .. .				
	(c) 330	Other vascular lesions affecting central nervous system				
	333-334					
A 71	340	Non-meningococcal meningitis				
A 72	345	Multiple sclerosis				
A 73	353	Epilepsy	14	18	6	38
A 74	(a) 370	Conjunctivitis and ophthalmia	5,313	5,822	10,983	22,118
	(b) 371-379	Other inflammatory diseases of eye.. .. .	809	743	1,588	3,140
A 75	385	Cataract	103	67	20	190
A 76	387	Glaucoma .. .. .	..	..	4	4
A 77	(a) 390	Otitis externa	796	759	4,167	5,722
	(b) 391-393	Otitis media and mastoiditis	823	749	4,847	6,419
	(c) 394	Other inflammatory diseases of ear	1,633	1,442	6,344	9,419
A 78	(a) 380-384					
	386-388	All other diseases and conditions of eye	3,367	2,869	4,714	10,950
	389					
	(b) 342	Intracranial and intraspinal abscess				
	(c) 343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalo- myelitis				
	(d) 350	Paralysis agitans	1	..	..	1
	(e) 352	Other cerebral paralysis	1	..	..	1
	(f) 356	Motor neurone disease and muscular atrophy				
	(g) 357	Other diseases of spinal cord	1	1	..	2
	(h) 366	Other and unspecified forms of neuralgia and neuritis	22,172	19,325	1,711	43,208
	(i) 367	Other diseases of cranial nerves	8	3	..	11
	(j) 369	Diseases of peripheral autonomic nervous system	10	37	..	47
	(k) 341,344					
	351,354					
	355	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1,326	1,363	237	2,926
	360-365					
	368					
	395-398					
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	114,766	112,695	173,312	400,773

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	114,766	112,695	173,312	400,773
		VII.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM				
A 79	(a) 400	Rheumatic fever without mention of heart involvement	152	67	4	223
	(b) 401	Rheumatic fever with heart involve- ment				
	(c) 402	Chorea				
A 80	(a) 410-413	Diseases of valves specified as rheumatic				
	(b) 414	Other endocarditis specified as rheumatic				
	(c) 415	Other myocarditis specified as rheumatic				
	(d) 416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic				
A 81	(a) 420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, inclu- ding coronary disease				
	(b) 421	Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic				
	(c) 422	Other myocardial degeneration				
A 82	(a) 430	Acute and subacute endocarditis				
	(b) 431	Acute myocarditis				
	(c) 432	Acute pericarditis				
	(d) 433	Functional disease of heart	10	4	1	15
	(e) 434	Other and unspecified diseases of heart	48	27	4	79
A 83	440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	..	6
A 84	444-447	Hypertension without mention of heart	18	14	..	32
A 85	(a) 450	General arteriosclerosis				
	(b) 451	Aortic aneurysm, non-syphilitic, and dissecting aneurysm				
	(c) 452	Other aneurysm, except of heart and aorta				
	(d) 453	Peripheral vascular disease				
	(e) 454	Arterial embolism and thrombosis				
	(f) 455	Gangrene of unspecified cause				
	(g) 456	Other diseases of arteries				
A 86	(a) 460, 462	Varicose veins	13	14	..	27
	(b) 461	Haemorrhoids	134	30	2	166
	(c) 463-464	Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis				
	(d) 465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction				
	(e) 466	Other venous embolism and throm- bosis				
	(f) 467	Other diseases of circulatory system				
	(g) 468	(a) Adenitis	73	41	134	248
		(b) Lymphadenitis	25	11	11	47
		(c) Other diseases of lymph nodes and lymph channels				
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM				
A 87	(a) 470	Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)	24,445	18,105	35,060	77,610
	(b) 471	Acute sinusitis	9	8	29	46
	(c) 472	Acute pharyngitis	742	607	492	1,841
	(d) 473	Acute tonsillitis	408	495	1,126	2,029
	(e) 474	Acute laryngitis and tracheitis	6,248	4,516	7,266	18,030
	(f) 475	Other acute upper respiratory infections	299	208	198	705
A 88	(a) 480	Influenza with pneumonia	1	..	3	4
	(b) 481	Influenza with other respiratory manifestations, and influenza un- qualified	6,120	5,022	8,719	19,861
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	153,514	141,867	226,361	521,742

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	153,514	141,867	226,361	521,742
		VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—(cont.)				
(c)	482	Influenza with digestive manifesta- tions, but without respiratory symptoms	389	214	101	704
(d)	483	Influenza with nervous manifesta- tions, but without digestive or respiratory symptoms	445	454	1,093	1,992
A 89	490	Lobar pneumonia	45	58	25	128
A 90	491	Broncho-pneumonia	4	2	146	152
A 91	492-493	Primary atypical, other and unspe- cified pneumonia	1	1	8	10
A 92	500	Acute bronchitis	3,314	2,876	6,127	12,317
A 93	(a) 501	Bronchitis unqualified	34,426	26,616	64,496	125,540
	(b) 502	Chronic bronchitis	1,721	1,515	1,278	4,514
A 94	510	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids				
A 95	(a) 518	Empyema				
	(b) 521	Abscess of lung				
A 96	519	Pleurisy	3	1	..	4
A 97	(a) 517	Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	3	2	5	10
	(b) 520	Spontaneous pneumothorax				
	(c) 522	Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis				
	(d) 525	Other chronic interstitial pneumonia				
	(e) 523	Pneumoconiosis				
(f)	526	Bronchiectasis	54	33	1	88
(g)	511-516 } 524 527	All other respiratory diseases ..	648	475	584	1,707
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM				
A 98	(a) 530	Dental caries	4,846	4,015	7,227	16,088
	(b) 531-535	(a) Gingivitis	100	123	224	447
		(b) Pyorrhoea	178	153	42	373
		(c) Other diseases of teeth and sup- porting structures	170	225	215	610
A 99	540	Ulcer of stomach	9	7	..	16
A 100	541	Ulcer of duodenum	6	..	..	6
A 101	543	Gastritis and duodenitis	7,406	6,303	2,881	16,590
A 102	550-553	Appendicitis .. .. .	..	2	..	2
A 103	(a) 560	Hernia of abdominal cavity without mention of obstruction				
	(b) 561	Hernia of abdominal cavity with obstruction	4	..	1	5
	(c) 570	(a) Intussusception				
		(b) Volvulus				
		(c) Other intestinal obstruction ..				
A 104	(a) 571.0	Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years .. .. .	..	..	6,720	6,720
	(b) 571.1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over	4,786	4,441	8,450	17,677
	(c) 572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1	2	..	3
A 105	(a) 581.0	Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcoholism	3	..	..	3
	(b) 581.1	Cirrhosis of liver with alcoholism				
A 106	(a) 584	Cholelithiasis				
	(b) 585	Cholecystitis and cholangitis without mention of calculi .. .. .	..	..	1	1
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	212,076	189,385	325,988	727,449

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	212,076	189,385	325,988	727,449
		IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—(cont.)				
A 107	(a) 536	Stomatitis	687	1,179	3,668	5,534
	(b) 538	Other diseases of buccal cavity ..	20	11	64	95
	(c) 539	(a) Functional disorders of oesophagus				
		(b) Stricture or obstruction of oesophagus				
	(d) 544	Disorders of function of stomach ..	2,451	3,188	3,023	8,662
	(e) 545	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum	1,567	1,720	524	3,811
	(f) 573	(a) Constipation	13,032	9,315	9,253	31,600
		(b) Other functional disorders of intestines	1,026	759	1,097	2,882
	(g) 574	Anal fissure and fistula .. .. .	..	1	..	1
	(h) 575	Abscess of anal and rectal regions	1	..	..	1
	(i) 576	Peritonitis				
	(j) 578	Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum				
	(k) 580	(a) Acute yellow atrophy of liver				
		(b) Degeneration of liver				
		(c) Hepatitis	33	22	..	55
	(l) 583	Other diseases of liver	5	1	1	7
	(m) 586	Other diseases of gall-bladder and biliary ducts	6	5	9	20
	(n) 587	Diseases of pancreas	1	..	1	2
	(o) 537, 542 } 577, 582 }	Other diseases of digestive system	3,189	3,712	1,531	8,432
		X.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM				
A 108	590	Acute nephritis	66	51	10	127
A 109	(a) 591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis	10	5	1	16
	(b) 592	Chronic nephritis	38	33	3	74
	(c) 593	Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic	125	94	55	274
	(d) 594	Other renal sclerosis				
A 110	600	Infections of kidney	10	3	1	14
A 111	(a) 602	Calculi of kidney and ureter	1	..	..	1
	(b) 604	Calculi of other parts of urinary system	1	..	..	1
A 112	610	Hyperplasia of prostate				
A 113	620-621	Diseases of breast .. .. .	..	30	..	30
A 114	(a) 603	Other diseases of kidney and ureter	92	89	6	187
	(b) 605	Cystitis	103	42	9	154
	(c) 606	Other diseases of bladder	24	10	14	48
	(d) 608	Stricture of urethra	20	3	..	23
	(e) 609	Other diseases of urethra	91	29	18	138
	(f) 612	Other diseases of prostate	1	..	..	1
	(g) 613	Hydrocele	3	..	1	4
	(h) 614	Orchitis and epididymitis	60	..	6	66
	(i) 617	Other diseases of male genital organs	5	..	2	7
	(j) 622	Acute salpingitis and oophoritis ..				
	(k) 625	Other diseases of ovary and fallopian tube				
	(l) 626	Diseases of parametrium and pelvi-peritoneum (female)				
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	234,744	209,687	345,285	789,716

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	234,744	209,687	345,285	789,716
		X.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM—(cont.)				
(m)	630	Infective disease of uterus, vagina and vulva .. .. .	..	5	..	5
(n)	633	Other diseases of uterus .. .. .	..	9	..	9
(o)	634	Disorders of menstruation .. .. .	..	898	..	898
(p)	637	Other diseases of female genital organs .. .. .	..	14	2	16
(q)	601 607, 611 615-616 623-624 631-632 635-636	All other diseases of the genito- urinary system	748	410	204	1,362
		XI.—DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERIUM				
A 115 (a)	640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of preg- nancy .. .. .	..	2	..	2
(b)	641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy .. .. .	..	7	..	7
(c)	681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puer- perium .. .. .	..	6	..	6
(d)	682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis .. .. .	..	7	..	7
(e)	684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism .. .. .	..	7	..	7
A 116 (a)	642	(a) Albuminuria of pregnancy .. .. .	..	1	..	1
		(b) Eclampsia of pregnancy .. .. .	..	14	..	14
		(c) Hyperemesis gravidarum .. .. .	..	1	..	1
		(d) Acute yellow atrophy of liver .. .. .	..	154	..	154
		(e) Other toxæmias of pregnancy .. .. .	..	14	..	14
(b)	652	Abortion with toxæmia without mention of sepsis .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(c)	685	Puerperal eclampsia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(d)	686	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
A 117 (a)	643	Placenta prævia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(b)	644	Other hæmorrhage of pregnancy .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(c)	670	Delivery complicated by placenta prævia or antepartum hæmorr- hage .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(d)	671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta .. .. .	..	1	..	1
(e)	672	Delivery complicated by other post- partum hæmorrhage .. .. .	..	14	..	14
A 118	650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
A 119	651	Abortion with sepsis .. .. .	..	2,744	..	2,744
A 120 (a)	645	Ectopic pregnancy .. .. .	..	154	..	154
(b)	646	Anaemia of pregnancy .. .. .	..	14	..	14
(c)	683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium .. .. .	..	14	..	14
(d)	688.1	Puerperal psychoses .. .. .	..	14	..	14
(e)	689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation .. .. .	..	612	..	612
(f)	647-649 673-680 687 688.0 688.2-688.3	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	..	612	..	612
(g)	660	Delivery without mention of com- plications .. .. .	..	612	..	612
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	235,492	214,586	345,491	795,569

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)
RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	235,492	214,586	345,491	795,569
		XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE				
		AND				
		XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT				
A 121 (a)	690	Boil and carbuncle	3,306	2,766	6,664	12,736
(b)	691-693	Cellulitis and abscess	5,634	4,062	9,983	19,679
(c)	694-698	Other infections of skin and sub- cutaneous tissue	7,427	5,646	14,408	27,481
A 122 (a)	720	Acute arthritis due to pyogenic organisms	1	3	..	4
(b)	721	Acute nonpyogenic arthritis	29	33	..	62
(c)	722	Rheumatoid arthritis and allied conditions	1,266	902	22	2,190
(d)	723-725	Arthritis specified and unspecified	2,254	1,982	44	4,280
A 123 (a)	726	Muscular rheumatism	10,238	8,482	364	19,084
(b)	727	Rheumatism unspecified	4	2	2	8
A 124	730	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	42	35	..	77
A 125 (a)	737	Ankylosis of joint	6	4	10	20
(b)	745-749	Other acquired musculoskeletal deformities	7,325	4,721	11,033	23,079
A 126 (a)	715	Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)	23,939	17,266	45,244	86,449
(b)	700-714 } 716 }	All other diseases of skin and sub- cutaneous tissue	2,159	1,391	302	3,852
(c)	731-736 } 738-744 }	All other diseases of musculo- skeletal system				
		XIV.—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS				
A 127	751	Spina bifida and meningocele				
A 128	754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system				
A 129 (a)	750	Monstrosity				
(b)	752	Congenital hydrocephalus				
(c)	753	Other congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs				
(d)	755	Cleft palate and harelip .. .. .	..	..	1	1
(e)	756	(a) Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis				
		(b) Imperforate anus				
		(c) Other congenital malformations of digestive system				
(f)	757	Congenital malformations of genito- urinary system				
(g)	758	Congenital malformations of bone and joint				
(h)	759	Other and unspecified congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified				
		XV.—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY				
A 130 (a)	760	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth				
(b)	761	Other birth injury				
A 131	762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis				
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	299,122	261,881	433,568	994,571

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)
 RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	299,122	261,881	433,568	994,571
		XV.—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY—(cont.)				
A 132 (a)	763	Pneumonia of newborn				
(b)	764	Diarrhoea of newborn .. ..	..	..	176	176
(c)	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum .. ..	..	..	24	24
(d)	766	Pemphigus neonatorum				
(e)	767	Umbilical sepsis .. ..	..	..	140	140
(f)	768	Other sepsis of newborn				
A 133	770	Haemolytic disease of newborn ..				
A 134	769	All other defined diseases of early				
	771-772	infancy .. ..	..	..	9	9
A 135 (a)	773	Congenital debility .. ..	..	..	37	37
(b)	774	Premature birth				
(c)	775-776	Other ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified .. ..	..	..	11	11
		XVI.—SYMPTOMS, SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS				
A 136	794	Senility without mention of psy- choses	2,502	2,549	..	5,051
A 137 (a)	780	Infantile convulsions .. ..	..	..	26	26
(b)	788.8	Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	10,008	7,339	9,471	26,818
(c)	793	Observation, without need for further medical care	55	135	36	226
(d)	781-787 789-792 795 788.1-788.7 788.9	(a) Malingering	108	139	11	258
		(b) Sudden death (cause unknown)				
		(c) Found dead (cause unknown)				
		(d) Other ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	3,047	1,643	5,571	10,261
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE				
		"E" CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES)				
AE 138	E 810-E 835	Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	..	6
AE 139(a)	E 800-E 802	Railway accidents				
(b)	E 850-E 858	Water transport accidents				
(c)	E 860-E 866	Aircraft accidents				
(d)	E 840-E 845	Other transport accidents	66	98	121	285
AE 140(a)	E 870	Accidental poisoning by morphia and other opium derivatives ..				
(b)	E 874	Accidental poisoning by other analgesic and soporific drugs ..				
(c)	E 878	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified drugs				
(d)	E 883	Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalies				
(e)	E 884	Accidental poisoning by mercury and its compounds				
(f)	E 885	Accidental poisoning by lead and its compounds				
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	314,913	273,785	449,201	1,037,899

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	314,913	273,785	449,201	1,037,899
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)				
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES) —(cont.)				
(g)	E 886	Accidental poisoning by arsenic and antimony and their compounds ..				
(h)	E 888	Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified solid or liquid substances				
(i)	E 890-E 895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours				
(j)	E 871-E873 } E 875-E877 } E 879-E882 }	Other accidental poisoning.. ..				
AE 141	E 900-E 904	Accidental falls	2,786	1,671	3,408	7,865
AE 142	E 912	Accident caused by machinery ..	13	4	5	22
AE 143	E 916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	31	48	66	145
AE 144	E 917-E 918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation	60	83	186	329
AE 145	E 919	Accident caused by firearm ..				
AE 146	E 929	Accidental drowning and submersion				
AE 147(a)	E 913	Accidents caused by cutting or piercing instruments	3,259	1,919	3,126	8,304
(b)	E 914	Accidents caused by electric current				
(c)	E 920	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	18	10	12	40
(d)	E 923	Foreign body entering other orifice..	2	4	5	11
(e)	E 925	Accidental mechanical suffocation				
(f)	E 926	Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age .. .. .	..	..	38	38
(g)	E 927	(a) Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	407	263	571	1,241
(h)	E 928	(b) Accidents caused by snake-bites	4	..	..	4
(i)	E 931	Other accidents caused by animals..	19	15	40	74
(j)	E 932	Excessive heat	1	..	1	2
(k)	E 933	Excessive cold				
(l)	E 934	Hunger, thirst and exposure ..				
(m)	E 935	Cataclysm				
(n)	E 936	Lightning				
		(a) Accidents in mines and quarries				
		(b) Agricultural and forestry accidents	3	1	..	4
		(c) Accidental injury by crushing or landslide	26	10	25	61
		(d) Other and unspecified accidents	256	124	213	593
(o)	E 940	Generalized vaccinia following vaccination.. .. .	53	49	1,847	1,949
(p)	E 941-E 942	Other complications of smallpox vaccination.. .. .	..	1	47	48
(q)	E 950-E953 } E 955-E959 }	Accidents due to medical or surgical intervention				
(r)	E 954	Anaesthetic accidents				
(s)	E 910-E911 } E 915 } E 921-E922 } E 924 } E 930 }	All other accidental causes ..	123	94	130	347
	E 943-E946 } E 960-E962 }					
		<i>Carried forward</i> ..	321,974	278,081	458,921	1,058,976

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)
RETURN OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Inter- mediate list Number	Detailed list Number	Cause Groups—(Diseases)	New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
			Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total
		<i>Brought forward</i> ..	321,974	278,081	458,921	1,058,976
		XVII.—ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE—(cont.)				
		“E” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSES) —(cont.)				
AE 148(a)	E 970	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by analgesic and soporific sub- stances				
(b)	E 971	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other solid and liquid sub- stances				
(c)	E 972	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by gases in domestic use				
(d)	E 973	Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other gases				
(e)	E 974	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by hanging or strangulation				
(f)	E 975	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning)				
(g)	E 976	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives				
(h)	E 977	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by cutting or piercing instruments				
(i)	E 978	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by jumping from high place				
(j)	E 963 } E 979 }	Suicide and self-inflicted injury by other and unspecified means				
AE 149(a)	E 980	Non-accidental poisoning by another person				
(b)	E 981	Assault by firearms and explosive				
(c)	E 982	Assault by cutting or piercing instru- ments	10	6	4	20
(d)	E 964 } E 983 }	Assault by other means	2	1	1	4
(e)	E 984	Injury by intervention of police				
(f)	E 985	Execution (legal)				
AE 150	E 965 } E 990-E999 }	Injury resulting from operations of war				
		“N” CODE: ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFI- CATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE (NATURE OF INJURY)				
AN 138	N 800-N 804	Fracture of skull				
AN 139	N 805-N 809	Fracture of spine and trunk				
AN 140	N 810-N 829	Fracture of limbs	9	3	..	12
AN 141	N 830-N 839	Dislocation without fracture	7	12	4	23
AN 142	N 840-N 848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	1,862	972	1,781	4,615
AN 143	N 850-N 856	Head injury excluding fracture	19	12	16	47
AN 144	N 860-N 862	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	3	1	..	4
AN 145	N 870-N 908	Laceration and open wounds	7,767	4,087	6,836	18,690
AN 146	N 910-N 929	Superficial injury contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	1,506	1,015	1,525	4,046
AN 147	N 930-N 936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	2	1	5	8
AN 148	N 940-N 949	Burns	210	308	779	1,297
AN 149	N 960-N 979	Effects of poisons				
AN 150	N 950-N 959 } N 990-N 999 }	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	953	1,040	1,091	3,084
		TOTAL ..	334,324	285,539	470,963	1,090,826

TABLE 7—(cont.)

OUT-PATIENTS (TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES)—(cont.)

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1959

Nationalities								New Cases All Nationalities (including Europeans)			
								Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 10 years	Total (A)
Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Eurasians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	402	512	1,163
Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,943	72,260	117,547	264,750
Indians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,419	19,106	30,040	71,565
Malays ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209,244	174,017	282,739	666,000
Javanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,939	13,546	31,377	64,862
Japanese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,527	6,208	8,748	22,483
TOTAL ..								334,324	285,539	470,963	1,090,826

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF ALL CATEGORIES OF DENTAL WORK DONE BY DENTAL OFFICERS AND DENTAL NURSES IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA FOR THE YEAR 1959

State	New Patients	Attendances	Extractions		Fittings	Dressings	Sealing and Polishing	Oral Surgery Cases	Dentures		Gas Cases	X-rays Taken	Orthodontic Cases	Number of Completed Cases	Miscellaneous Treatment
			Temporary	Permanent					Full	Partial					
Kedah	..	23,033	42,924	15,364	19,333	14,930	3,807	1,539	192	147	226	227	3	1,899	3,710
Perlis	..	3,625	6,815	1,740	3,999	1,074	161	92	37	47	63	91	1	53	13
Penang	..	35,642	66,525	24,459	25,993	22,661	5,857	398	495	182	192	1,093	31	6,734	7,236
Perak	..	53,139	111,253	35,978	33,687	60,568	10,743	3,242	1,217	341	804	466	192	10,097	9,399
Selangor	..	42,193	78,824	33,842	29,498	26,558	7,715	985	621	262	330	470	36	2,442	3,261
Negri Sembilan	..	36,228	57,127	20,107	21,446	17,642	8,722	827	1,180	127	350	200	1	4,090	1,597
Malacca	..	15,879	36,963	12,978	12,220	13,741	6,899	1,163	391	43	191	214	3	2,808	3,642
Johore	..	38,845	54,608	33,439	31,851	33,692	8,469	766	591	121	238	881	131	3,186	8,473
Kelantan	..	16,054	35,941	6,825	22,635	15,677	5,550	322	81	68	82	166	—	1,559	246
Trengganu	..	11,511	23,442	5,728	15,023	7,216	1,545	314	84	177	160	80	2	459	342
Pahang	..	20,296	38,395	14,248	20,370	9,173	3,061	518	432	148	253	595	8	759	1,931
Dental Nurses Training School, Penang	..	2,327	23,176	3,383	1,470	13,312	13,168	931	6	36	137	336	20	2,728	3,433
Total	..	298,772	575,993	208,091	237,525	236,244	75,697	11,097	5,327	1,699	3,026	4,819	428	36,814	43,283

Class of Particulars Treated : All Categories

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL OFFICERS)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959

State	New Patients	Attendances	Extractions		Fillings			Dressings		Scaling and Polishing Cases	Dentures		Inlays	Gas Cases	Root Fillings	X-rays taken	Orthodontic Cases	Number of Completed Cases	Miscellaneous treatment
			Temporary	Permanent	Am.	Synth.	Other types	Zn. O	Other types		Full	Partial							
Kedah ..	19,753	33,681	9,172	19,333	6,484	1,753	7	1,273	686	1,539	147	226	23	2	8	227	3	859	2,906
Perlis ..	3,625	6,815	1,740	3,999	794	264	6	140	21	92	47	63	8	1	2	91	1	53	13
Penang ..	28,825	39,940	14,243	25,993	1,433	626	11	742	1,801	398	182	192	24	338	2	1,093	31	188	7,013
Perak ..	40,728	66,866	15,193	33,687	19,315	6,588	831	2,721	828	3,242	341	804	54	3	35	466	192	4,106	6,007
Selangor ..	27,758	45,904	6,828	29,498	11,559	3,061	256	2,761	1,955	985	262	330	70	—	80	470	36	1,079	2,829
Negri Sembilan ..	30,036	39,871	10,659	21,446	5,662	2,052	111	3,145	797	827	127	350	68	5	43	200	1	2,480	1,344
Malacca ..	14,434	27,501	7,528	12,220	7,123	2,092	80	2,417	84	1,163	43	191	11	307	19	214	3	1,223	2,973
Johore ..	33,186	35,621	19,505	31,851	13,531	2,712	179	3,745	1,587	766	121	238	74	9	98	881	131	1,170	5,259
Kelantan ..	14,724	29,981	3,654	22,635	6,413	1,536	9	1,539	2,166	322	68	82	2	—	1	166	—	673	—
Trengganu ..	9,734	18,070	3,647	15,023	1,854	1,089	1	1,177	126	314	177	160	3	—	2	80	2	76	108
Palang ..	17,560	33,514	10,901	20,370	5,661	1,046	85	2,053	169	518	148	253	14	14	22	595	8	413	1,730
Dental Nurses Training School, Penang ..	511	2,161	80	1,470	141	1,141	717	1,671	772	931	36	137	23	4	5	336	20	340	884
Total ..	240,874	379,925	103,150	237,525	79,970	23,960	2,293	23,384	10,992	11,097	1,699	3,026	374	683	317	4,819	428	12,660	31,066

Class of Particulars Treated: Adults (Emergency)

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL OFFICERS)—(cont.)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959—(cont.)

State	New Patients	Attendances	Extractions		Fillings			Dressings		Scaling and Polishing	Oral Surgery Cases	Dentures		Inlays	Gas Cases	Root Fillings	X-rays taken	Orthodontic Cases	Number of Completed Cases	Miscellaneous treatment
			Temporary	Permanent	Am.	Synth.	Other types	Zn. O	Other types			Full	Partial							
Kedah	8,659	13,784	214	13,300	159	72	3	113	349	48	173	145	75	3	—	2	111	—	10	1,504
Perlis	2,121	3,917	1	3,340	154	78	—	63	18	17	33	46	39	5	—	1	65	—	—	3
Penang	14,951	21,417	109	19,780	258	95	2	207	1,302	226	391	180	87	14	1	1	706	3	106	4,113
Perak	20,470	26,811	1,619	23,738	1,550	176	70	694	556	547	728	339	242	16	—	1	201	72	715	2,168
Selangor	13,884	20,587	651	20,203	816	530	76	590	1,154	126	389	254	212	12	—	12	224	18	14	829
Negri Sembilan	11,830	15,788	279	14,118	396	121	15	793	380	76	712	119	109	19	3	6	122	—	294	710
Malacca	4,180	7,200	10	5,873	296	93	9	243	40	98	159	42	43	3	3	1	128	—	39	1,336
Johore	13,341	9,850	148	18,704	267	82	14	650	985	131	452	119	69	9	4	9	509	—	4	2,677
Kelantan	10,248	19,045	419	19,934	158	95	8	193	1,558	12	59	66	49	2	—	1	124	—	12	—
Trengganu	5,870	11,366	138	12,513	430	237	1	364	83	95	61	164	120	2	—	—	39	—	—	84
Pahang	8,351	15,398	27	14,367	262	91	21	353	62	182	267	113	29	3	4	6	352	1	39	748
Dental Nurses Training School, Penang	215	565	1	250	53	58	78	166	184	129	5	35	99	18	4	1	88	2	40	179
Total	114,120	165,728	3,616	166,120	4,799	1,728	297	4,429	6,671	1,687	3,429	1,622	1,173	106	19	41	2,669	96	1,273	14,351

Class of Particulars Treated: School

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL OFFICERS)—(cont.)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959—(cont.)

State	New Patients	Attendances	Extractions		Fillings			Dressings		Oral Surgery Cases	Dentures		Inlays	Gas Cases	Root Fillings	X-rays taken	Orthodontic Cases	Number of Completed Cases	Miscellaneous treatment
			Temporary	Permanent	Am.	Synth.	Other types	Zn. O	Other types		Full	Partial							
Kedah	..	17,855	6,765	5,908	6,317	1,676	4	1,136	296	1,489	18	2	151	18	6	112	3	849	1,225
Perlis	..	2,243	971	657	639	186	6	77	3	75	4	1	24	3	1	26	1	53	10
Penang	..	12,092	4,080	6,046	1,167	531	6	488	334	172	91	2	105	10	1	368	28	81	1,879
Perak	..	36,479	9,094	9,771	17,756	6,410	752	1,999	236	2,672	418	2	562	38	34	258	120	3,189	3,745
Selangor	..	23,882	4,883	8,916	10,688	2,523	178	2,134	750	859	181	6	114	58	67	234	18	1,065	1,891
Negri Sembilan	..	20,076	7,051	6,696	5,224	1,931	84	2,142	366	721	267	4	241	49	37	74	1	2,059	449
Malacca	..	18,682	5,910	6,221	6,798	1,998	71	2,105	38	1,060	197	1	148	7	18	73	3	1,176	1,368
Johore	..	22,308	12,158	12,635	13,098	2,619	151	2,933	523	634	126	2	169	65	88	360	131	1,166	1,872
Kelantan	..	10,028	2,181	2,693	6,253	1,441	1	1,346	511	310	19	2	33	—	—	39	—	661	—
Trengganu	..	5,639	2,294	2,440	1,420	852	—	730	40	212	22	13	40	1	2	40	2	76	18
Pahang	..	16,044	8,455	5,972	5,379	955	64	1,636	104	317	133	28	218	11	14	229	6	372	886
Dental Nurses Training School, Penang	..	1,594	75	1,220	88	1,083	639	1,505	588	802	1	1	38	5	4	248	18	300	705
Total	..	186,922	63,917	69,175	74,827	22,205	1,956	18,231	3,789	9,323	1,477	64	1,843	265	272	2,061	331	11,047	14,048

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL OFFICERS)—(cont.)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959—(cont.)

State	New Patients	Attendances	Extractions		Fillings			Dressings		Scaling and Polishing	Oral Surgery Cases	Dentures		Inlays	Gas Cases	Root Fillings	X-rays taken	Orthodontic Cases	Number of Completed Cases	Miscellaneous treatment
			Temporary	Permanent	Am.	Synth.	Other types	Zn. O	Other types			Full	Partial							
Kedah ..	1,482	2,042	2,193	125	8	5	—	24	41	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	177
Perlis ..	395	655	768	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Penang ..	5,097	6,431	10,054	167	8	—	3	47	165	—	13	—	—	—	336	—	19	—	1	1,021
Perak ..	2,937	3,576	4,480	178	9	2	9	28	36	23	71	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	202	94
Selangor ..	1,080	1,435	1,294	379	55	8	2	37	51	—	51	2	4	—	—	1	12	—	—	109
Negri Sembilan ..	2,864	4,007	3,329	632	42	—	12	210	51	30	201	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	127	185
Malacca ..	982	1,619	1,608	126	29	1	—	69	6	5	35	—	—	1	303	—	13	—	8	269
Johore ..	4,007	3,463	7,199	512	166	11	14	162	79	1	13	—	—	—	3	1	12	—	—	710
Kelantan ..	589	908	1,054	8	2	—	—	—	97	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Trengganu ..	725	1,065	1,215	70	4	—	—	83	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Pahang ..	1,033	2,072	2,419	31	20	—	—	64	3	19	32	7	6	—	1	2	14	1	2	96
Dental Nurses Training School, Penang ..	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	21,193	27,275	35,617	2,230	344	27	40	724	532	87	421	13	10	3	644	4	89	1	340	2,667

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL NURSES)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959

State	Number of new cases	Atten- dances	Revision cases	Fillings			Extrac- tions	Completions		Zinc Oxide Dressings and Temp. cement	Na. F. Topical Appli- cation	Hours on Dental Health Talks or Demon- strations	Miscel- laneous Treat- ment
				Cu. Am.	Ag. Am. Class 1	Ag. Am. Compd.		Initial	Revisions				
Kedah	3,850	2,028	6,192	524	516	310	1,538	58.49	804
Penang	11,429	4,374	10,216	1,868	4,678	1,809	1,505	259.00	223
Perak	17,113	10,555	20,785	2,765	3,226	3,611	3,583	591.00	3,392
Selangor	7,878	2,054	27,014	1,081	282	2,109	890	59.14	432
Negri Sembilan	5,627	3,168	9,448	731	879	2,919	1,861	211.15	253
Malacca	1,360	2,853	5,450	763	822	2,018	2,380	83.47	669
Johore	9,357	4,178	13,934	1,313	703	2,144	993	113.20	3,214
Kelantan	3,100	740	3,171	519	367	422	1,423	75.30	246
Trengganu	3,710	—	2,081	364	19	242	—	24.00	234
Pahang	1,830	398	3,347	204	142	717	122	—	201
Nurses Training School, Penang	3,472	2,919	3,303	941	1,447	5,756	4,969	1,237.15	2,549
Total	..	196,068	36,004	27,337	68,726	33,267	104,941	11,073	13,081	22,057	19,264	2,713.10	12,217

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL NURSES)—(cont.)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959—(cont.)

State	Number of new cases	Atten- dances	Revision cases	Fillings			Extrac- tions	Completions		Zinc Oxide Dressings and Temp. cement	Na. F. Topical Appli- cation	Hours on Dental Health Talks or Demon- strations	Miscel- laneous Treat- ment			
				Cu. Am.	Ag. Am. Class 1	Ag. Am. Compd.		Initial	Revisions							
Kedah	2,654	8,118	575	765	3,817	2,019	4,819	523	512	287	1,531	58.30	794
Penang	6,431	26,058	6,470	4,759	11,417	4,365	9,540	1,864	4,677	1,802	1,505	258.30	223
Perak	9,154	40,068	4,201	6,074	17,097	10,555	15,297	2,748	3,226	3,610	3,581	591.00	3,388
Selangor	4,270	19,478	5,803	1,592	7,752	2,014	9,704	1,081	282	2,032	890	57.14	432
Negri Sembilan	4,141	12,529	8,374	822	4,730	2,739	4,985	635	780	2,583	1,707	187.15	213
Malacca	1,321	8,509	846	202	1,360	2,852	4,209	763	822	2,016	2,376	83.47	669
Johore	4,545	17,440	2,905	3,284	9,280	4,134	11,079	1,308	701	1,966	991	113.20	3,210
Kelantan	1,141	5,447	484	3,858	3,088	733	2,483	518	366	378	1,421	75.30	244
Trengganu	1,591	4,876	—	532	3,708	—	1,848	361	19	215	—	24.00	221
Pahang	2,091	3,797	154	117	1,830	398	2,227	204	142	660	122	—	201
Nurses Training School, Penang	1,743	20,774	1,532	4,767	3,466	2,917	3,255	914	1,441	5,728	4,858	1,209.30	2,503
Total	39,082	167,094	31,344	26,772	67,545	32,726	69,446	10,919	12,968	21,277	18,982	2,658.36	12,098

DENTAL RETURNS (DENTAL NURSES)—(cont.)

ANNUAL FIGURES FOR 1959—(cont.)

State	Number of new cases	Atten- dances	Revision cases	Fillings			Extrac- tions	Completions		Zinc Oxide Dressings and Temp. cement	Na. F. Topical Appli- cation	Hours on Dental Health Talks or Demon- strations	Miscel- laneous Treat- ment
				Cu. Am.	Ag. Am. Class 1	Ag. Am. Compd.		Initial	Revisions					Temp.
Kedah	5	12	33	9	1,373	1	4	23	7	0.19	10
Penang	49	3	12	9	676	4	1	7	—	0.30	—
Perak	—	3	16	—	5,488	17	—	1	2	—	4
Selangor	1,561	8	126	40	17,310	—	—	77	—	2.00	—
Negri Sembilan	2,480	89	897	429	4,463	96	99	336	154	24.00	40
Malacca	—	1	—	1	1,241	—	—	2	4	—	—
Johore	513	279	77	44	2,855	5	2	178	2	—	4
Kelantan	41	18	12	7	688	1	1	44	2	—	2
Trengganu	—	25	2	—	233	3	—	27	—	—	13
Palang	—	—	—	—	1,120	—	—	57	—	—	—
Nurses Training School, Penang	..	241	11	127	6	2	48	27	6	28	111	27.45	46
Total	..	28,974	4,660	565	1,181	541	35,495	154	113	780	282	54.34	119

TABLE 9

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF BLOOD FILMS
FOR THE YEAR 1959

States				Number of patients examined	Number positive for malaria parasites				Total number of examinations of blood films
					S.T.	B.T.	Quartan	Mixed infections	
Kedah ..	..	..	..	14,633	497	1,570	4	2	27,980
Perlis ..	..	..	..	5,394	80	156	—	8	3,595
Penang ..	..	..	..	29,714	714	684	—	—	20,858
Perak ..	..	..	..	60,017	874	1,179	7	23	77,122
Selangor ..	..	..	..	31,122	208	237	4	5	46,639
Negri Sembilan ..	..	..	..	20,669	1,752	333	34	19	27,411
Malacca ..	..	..	..	5,627	129	76	—	3	6,260
Johore ..	..	..	..	13,272	254	227	2	37	13,921
Kelantan ..	..	..	..	8,590	560	733	8	6	9,506
Trengganu ..	..	..	..	3,271	532	389	5	12	3,283
Pahang ..	..	..	..	17,783	670	278	2	20	27,758
Total ..				210,092	6,270	5,862	66	135	264,333

TABLE 10

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF FAECES FOR
WORM INFESTATIONS, 1959

States				Number of patients examined	Number positive for entamoeba histolytica	Number positive for ova			Total number of examinations
						Ascaris-lumbri-coides	Anky-lostoma duodenale	Mixed infections	
Kedah ..	..	..	..	12,697	163	3,637	1,204	955	13,424
Perlis ..	..	..	..	2,523	3	498	213	249	2,523
Penang ..	..	..	..	24,121	151	6,270	2,707	2,056	26,924
Perak ..	..	..	..	47,559	341	5,936	4,062	1,488	55,235
Selangor ..	..	..	..	36,491	181	13,092	2,480	1,049	53,645
Negri Sembilan ..	..	..	..	12,339	27	3,673	1,587	847	16,914
Malacca ..	..	..	..	7,993	52	708	754	425	9,435
Johore ..	..	..	..	13,119	95	3,020	1,134	943	13,674
Kelantan ..	..	..	..	3,417	28	559	102	1,269	3,599
Trengganu ..	..	..	..	1,797	69	731	108	290	1,803
Pahang ..	..	..	..	17,274	151	1,951	521	718	19,368
Total ..				179,330	1,261	40,075	14,872	10,289	216,544

TABLE 11
POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

	States					Medico-legal		Clinical
Kedah	224	..	1
Perlis	11	..	14
Penang	136	..	24
Perak	496	..	28
Selangor	564	..	25
Negri Sembilan	183	..	22
Malacca	98	..	20
Johore	374	..	139
Kelantan	74	..	2
Trengganu	29	..	—
Pahang	122	..	3
Total						2,311	..	278

TABLE 12

A—New Cases.

RETURN OF VENEREAL DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959

Nationalities	SYPHILIS				Gon- orrhoea	Non- Specific Urethritis	Chan- croid	Lympho- gran	Comb. Infec.	Non- Venrl.	TOTAL		
	Prim.	Sec.	Tert.	Congen.							M.	F.	
Chinese													
M.	31	137	42	4	1,164	144	253	7	24	596	2,402	—	
F.	7	61	29	5	80	189	16	—	1	172	—	560	
Indians													
M.	47	128	27	1	881	137	321	5	27	594	2,168	—	
F.	4	51	21	—	34	124	8	—	2	93	—	337	
Malays													
M.	7	105	38	1	772	84	47	2	15	270	1,341	—	
F.	1	70	14	6	97	114	9	—	4	102	—	417	
Europeans													
M.	—	—	—	—	15	8	2	—	—	8	33	—	
F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	15	
Others													
M.	—	2	1	—	34	10	4	—	—	22	73	—	
F.	—	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	4	—	13	
Total													
M.	85	372	108	6	2,866	383	627	14	66	1,490	6,017	—	
F.	12	184	64	11	213	434	33	—	7	384	—	1,342	
GRAND TOTAL											..	7,359	

TABLE 12—(cont.)

B—Re-attendances.

RETURN OF VENEREAL DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1959—(cont.)

Nationalities	SYPHILIS				Gon- orrhoea	Non- Specific Urethritis	Chan- croid	Lympho- gran	Comb. Infec.	Non- Venrl.	TOTAL	
	Prim.	Sec.	Tert.	Congen.							M.	F.
Chinese	M. 150	2,386	1,627	105	2,512	241	1,247	28	98	1,454	9,848	—
	F. 13	1,696	257	254	166	806	26	—	1	661	—	3,880
Indians	M. 244	2,193	1,028	49	2,210	414	1,492	33	90	1,494	9,247	—
	F. 28	1,719	201	95	72	516	18	—	17	396	—	3,062
Malays	M. 45	1,167	574	129	1,471	185	191	9	71	445	4,287	—
	F. 9	1,972	132	134	151	511	21	—	8	367	—	3,305
Europeans	M. —	—	—	—	33	2	4	—	—	11	50	—
	F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Others	M. 1	18	—	—	38	14	14	—	—	24	109	—
	F. —	27	—	—	8	22	—	—	—	10	—	67
Total	M. 440	5,764	3,229	283	6,264	856	2,948	70	259	3,428	23,541	—
	F. 50	5,414	590	483	397	1,855	65	—	26	1,435	—	10,315
GRAND TOTAL ..											33,856	

TABLE 12—(cont.)

C—ANALYSIS OF COMBINED INFECTIONS—NEW CASES ONLY

	Chinese		Indians		Malays		Europeans		Others		TOTAL		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
With Syphilis	..	19	1	2	..	4	..	—	..	—	..	52	7
With Gonorrhoea	..	23	1	2	..	4	..	—	..	—	..	65	7
With Chunceroid	..	5	—	—	..	3	..	—	..	—	..	14	—
With Lymphogranuloma	..	1	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1	—

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1959

States		Centres		Total	Medical Officers		Health		Dispensers or Hospital Assistants	Midwives	Others
		Permanent	Subsidiary		Men	Women	Sisters	Nurses			
Kedah	..	7	63	70	1 (P.T.)	—	3	12	—	6	71 (K.B.) 13 (A.N.)
Perlis	..	1	4	5	—	—	—	2	5	—	12 (K.B.)
Penang	..	13	30	43	—	—	4	12	—	34	5 (A.N.)
Perak	..	8	3	11	—	—	7	21	1	81	13 (A.N.)
Selangor	..	7	75	82	—	—	4	49	2	40	—
Negri Sembilan	..	6	43	49	1	1	4	14	1	46	—
Malacca	..	7	14	21	—	1	1	11	—	25	—
Johore	..	5	92	97	1 (P.T.)	—	4	11	—	80	5 (S.N.)
Kelantan	..	4	13	17	1	—	1	2	4	31	6 (A.N.)
Trengganu	..	4	22	26	—	—	2	—	4	4	—
Pahang	..	9	69	78	—	—	4	6	—	35	33 (K.B.)
Total	..	71	428	499	4 (2 P.T.)	2	34	140	17	382	116 (K.B.) 37 (A.N.) 5 (S.N.)

P.T. = Part Time. K.B. = Kampong Bidans. A.N. = Assistant Nurses. S.N. = Student Nurses.

TABLE 14

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARIES, 1959

States	Total Number	Fixed	Travelling Motor and River	Medical Officers	Health		Dispensers or Hospital Assistants	Midwives	Others
					Sisters	Nurses			
Kedah	23	17	6	1 (P.T.)	—	—	23	—	—
Perlis	7	6	1	—	—	—	6	4	—
Penang	16	13	3	14	—	—	24	—	2 (Pharm) 3 (Nurses)
Perak	47	25	22	—	—	—	36	—	—
Selangor	35	23	12	4	—	—	31	—	—
Negri Sembilan	16	12	4	1	—	—	16	—	—
Malacca	16	10	6	5 (1 P.T.)	1	9	19	25	—
Johore	42	21	21	16	5	10	69	80	—
Kelantan	18	9	9	—	—	—	13	—	—
Trengganu	11	5	6	—	2	—	10	2	—
Pahang	36	16	20	2	4	6	17	35	—
Total	267	157	110	43 (2 P.T.)	12	25	264	146	2 (Pharm) 3 (Nurses)

TABLE 15
ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
As at 1-1-60

MEDICAL

SUPERSCALE POSTS (113)

Higher Administrative Posts (4)

Director of Medical Services
Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical)
Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health)
Director, Institute for Medical Research

Administrative Medical Officers, Grade "A" (10)

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Penang
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Pahang
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Perak
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kedah/Perlis
Administrative Medical Officer, Selangor (Supernumerary)
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Malacca
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kelantan
Chief Medical and Health Officer, Negri Sembilan

Specialist Officers, Grade "A" (10)

Physician, Federal Institutions
Tuberculosis Specialist, Federal Institution
Senior Psychiatric Specialist, Federation of Malaya
Medical Superintendent, Sungei Buloh Leprosarium, Sungei Buloh
Ophthalmologist, Selangor
Physician, Johore
Physician, Perak
Radiologist, Selangor
Senior Pathologist, Institute for Medical Research
Surgeon, Selangor

Administrative Medical Officers, Grade "B" (17)

Administrative Medical Officer, Tampoi Mental Hospital, Johore Bahru
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Penang
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Johore
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Pahang
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Perak
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Selangor
Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Kedah/Perlis
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Johore Bahru
Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Ipoh
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur
Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Seremban
Medical Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan

TABLE 15—(cont.)

ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—(cont.)

Senior Health Officer, Kelantan
 Senior Health Officer, Malacca
 Senior Health Officer, Penang
 Senior Health Officer, Perak
 Chief Medical and Health Officer, Trengganu

Specialist Officers, Grade "B" (72)

Anaesthetists (4)

Anaesthetist, Johore
 Anaesthetist, Perak
 Anaesthetist, Selangor
 Anaesthetist, Taiping

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (1)

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Federal Institution

Obstetricians (5)

Obstetrician, Johore
 Obstetrician, Perak
 Obstetrician, Selangor
 Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Penang
 Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Kedah

Ophthalmologists (6)

Ophthalmologist, Johore
 Ophthalmologist, Kedah
 Ophthalmologist, Kelantan
 Ophthalmologist, Negri Sembilan
 Ophthalmologist, Penang
 Ophthalmologist, Perak

Paediatric Specialist (2)

Paediatric Specialist, Selangor
 Paediatric Specialist, Federal Institution

Physicians (9)

Physician, Kedah
 Physician, Malacca
 Physician, Negri Sembilan
 Physician, Penang
 Physician, Perak
 Physician, Selangor
 Physician, Kelantan
 Physician, Pahang
 Physician, Trengganu

Radiologists (7)

Radiologist, Federal Institution
 Radiologist, Johore
 Radiologist, Kedah
 Radiologist, Negri Sembilan
 Radiologist, Penang
 Radiologist, Perak
 Radiologist, Selangor

TABLE 15—(cont.)

ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—(cont.)

Senior Research Officers (7)

Senior Bacteriologist
 Senior Malaria and Filariasis Research Officer
 Senior Nutrition Officer
 Senior Pathologist
 Senior Pathologist
 Senior Virus Diseases Research Officer
 Senior Entomologist

Senior Pathologists (2)

Senior Pathologist, Malacca
 Senior Pathologist, Johore

Specialist Officers (2)

Specialist Officer, Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan
 Specialist Officer, Sungei Buloh Leprosarium, Sungei Buloh

Surgeons (13)

Surgeon, Johore
 Surgeon, Kedah
 Surgeon, Kelantan
 Surgeon, Malacca
 Surgeon, Negri Sembilan
 Surgeon, Pahang
 Surgeon, Penang
 Surgeon, Perak
 Surgeon, Perak
 Surgeon, Penang
 Surgeon, Selangor
 Surgeon (Orthopaedic) Selangor
 Surgeon (Thoracic) Malacca

Tuberculosis Specialists (2)

Tuberculosis Specialist, Selangor
 Tuberculosis Specialist, Perak

Specialist Officers, Federal Institutions (12)

Timescale Medical and Health Officers (334)

Medical and Health Officers (Training Reserve) (16)

Research Fellows in Tropical Medicine (4)

House Doctors (50)

DENTAL

Administrative Officer, Grade "A" (1)

Assistant Director of Medical Services

Administrative Officers, Grade "B" (7)

Senior Dental Officer, Johore
 Senior Dental Officer, Kedah
 Senior Dental Officer, Kelantan
 Senior Dental Officer, Negri Sembilan
 Senior Dental Officer, Pahang
 Senior Dental Officer, Perak
 Senior Dental Officer, Selangor

TABLE 15—(cont.)

ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—(cont.)

Specialist Officer, Grade “B” (3)
Specialist Officer (Dental) Penang
Specialist Officer (Dental) Perak
Principal, Dental Officers Training School, Penang
Timescale Posts (Dental) (77)
Dental Officers (Training Reserve) (1)
House Surgeons (Dental) (16)

RESEARCH OFFICERS (NON-MEDICAL)

Biochemists (2)
Entomologist (1)
Nutrition Officer (1)
Zoologist (1)

PHARMACEUTICAL

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist (1)
Superintending Pharmaceutical Chemist (3)
Pharmaceutical Chemist (5)
Superintending Pharmacist (1)

NURSING

Principal Matron (1)
Matrons, Grade I (13)
Matrons, Grade II (22)
Nursing Sisters (210)
Senior Sister Tutor (1)
Sister Tutors, Male and Midwifery Tutors (19)
Health Matrons, Grade I (3)
Health Matrons, Grade II (6)
Health Sisters (60)
Dental Nurse Tutor (1)
Dental Sisters (8)
Male Nurse (1)

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Almoners (9)
Dieticians (4)
Senior Physiotherapist and Physiotherapists (13)
Occupational Therapists (7)
Radiographers (30)
Supervisor, Blood Bank (4)
Superintendent, Orthopaedic Appliance Centre (1)
Lay Superintendents (2)
Hospital Administrators (9)
The foregoing statement covers duty posts only and makes no provision for Leave Reserves.

TABLE 15—(cont.)

ESTABLISHMENT—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—(cont.)

TRAINED HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspectors (11)
 Hospital Assistants, Superscale (38)
 Laboratory Assistants, Superscale (2)
 Pharmacists and Apprentice Pharmacists (22)
 Radiographers and X'ray Assistants (81)
 Public Health Inspectors (221)
 Hospital Assistants (1,063)
 Laboratory Assistants (125)
 Dental Technicians (42)
 Dispensers (75)
 Staff Nurses (Medical Health) (1,077)
 Staff Nurses (Dental) (119)
 Student Nurses (Medical and Dental) (319)
 Assistant Nurses (1,350)
 Midwives (1,090)
 Anti-Malaria Inspectors (153)
 Public Health Overseers (145)
 Larvae Collectors (69)
 Vaccinators (52)
 X'ray Developers (52)

TABLE 15—(cont.)

Details of Staffing as at 1-1-60

Establishment				Substan- tive Holder in Post	Substan- tive Holder on Leave	Tem- porary	Post Vacant
SUPERSCALE MEDICAL 113							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	37	—	8	
Women	..	..	..	—	—	—
<i>Europeans:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	20	4	—	
Women	..	..	..	1	1	—	
				58	5	8	42
TIMESCALE MEDICAL OFFICERS 334							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	129	23	103	
Women	..	..	..	12	—	14	
<i>Europeans:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	10	1	4	
Women	..	..	..	1	—	—	
Leave Reserve	16	..	..	152	24	121	53
RESEARCH STUDENTS 4							
<i>Europeans:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	1	—	—	3
House Surgeons 50							
Men	..	..	..	28	—	—	
Women	..	..	..	6	—	—	
				34	—	—	16
SUPERSCALE DENTAL 11							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	8	—	—	
Women	..	..	..	—	—	—
				8	—	—	3
TIMESCALE DENTAL OFFICERS 77							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	59	3	—	
Women	..	..	..	2	—	4	
Leave Reserve	1	..	..	61	3	4	10

TABLE 15—(cont.)

Establishment				Substan- tive Holder in Post	Substan- tive Holder on Leave	Tem- porary	Post Vacant
HOUSE SURGEONS (DENTAL) 16							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	12	—	—	
Women	..	..	..	3	—	—	
				15	—	—	1
RESEARCH OFFICERS 5							
<i>Non-Medical</i>							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	2	—	—	
Women	..	..	..	1	—	—	
<i>Europeans:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	—	1	—	
Women	..	..	..	—	—	—
				3	1	—	1
PHARMACEUTICAL 1							
<i>Superscale</i>							
European (Men)	..	..		1	—	—	
<i>Timescale: 9</i>							
<i>Asians:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	2	—	—	
Women	..	..	..	—	—	—
<i>Europeans:</i>							
Men	..	..	..	—	1	—	
Women	..	..	..	—	—	1	
				2	1	1	5
NURSING:							
Principal Matron	1	..	..	1	—	—	
Matrons, Grade I,	13						
Asians	..	..	..	1	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	10	2	—	
				11	2	—	—
Matrons, Grade II, 22							
Asians	..	..	..	18	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	4	—	—	
				22	—	—	—

TABLE 15—(cont.)

Establishment				Substan- tive Holder in Post	Substan- tive Holder on Leave	Tem- porary	Post Vacant
Senior Sister Tutor 1							
European	..	..	..	1	—	—	
Sister Tutors, Male Tutors and Midwifery Tutors 19							
Asians ..	..	..	..	7	—	2	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	—
				7	—	2	10
Nursing Sisters 210							
Asians ..	..	..	..	137	4	34	
Europeans	..	..	..	1	3	3	
				138	7	37	28
Health Matrons, Grade I, 3							
Asians ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	1	—	—	
				3	—	—	—
Health Matrons, Grade II, 6							
Asians ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	1	—	
				2	1	—	3
Health Sisters 60							
Asians ..	..	..	..	20	—	8	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	2	—	
				20	2	8	30
Dental Nurse Tutor 1							
Asian ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Dental Sisters 8							
Asians ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—	8
OTHER APPOINTMENTS:							
Almoners 9							
Asians ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	1	
				2	—	1	6

TABLE 15—(cont.)

Establishment				Substan- tive Holder in Post	Substan- tive Holder on Leave	Tem- porary	Post Vacant
Dieticians 4							
Asians ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—	4
Physiotherapists 13							
Asians ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Europeans	..	..	..	1	—	7	
				1	—	7	5
Occupational Therapists 7							
Asians ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—	7
Radiographers 30							
Asians ..	..	..	..	11	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	1	
				11	—	1	18
Supervisor, Blood Bank 4							
Asians ..	..	..	..	4	—	—	
Europeans	..	..	..	—	—	—
				4	—	—	—
Superintendent, Orthopaedic Appliance Centre 1							
Asian ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Hospital Administrators 9							
Asians ..	..	..	..	9	—	—	—
Male Nurse 1							
Asians ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Lay Superintendents 2							
Asians ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—

